

HYA YAKA

1932



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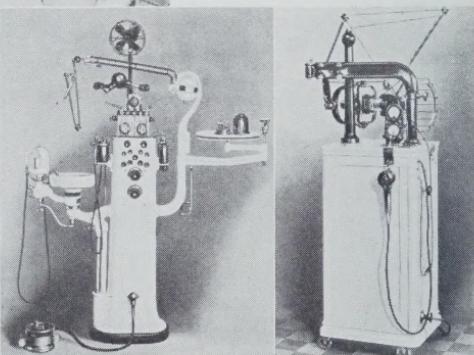
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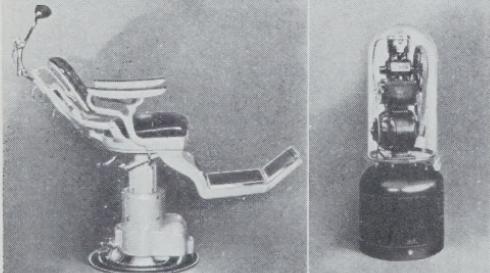
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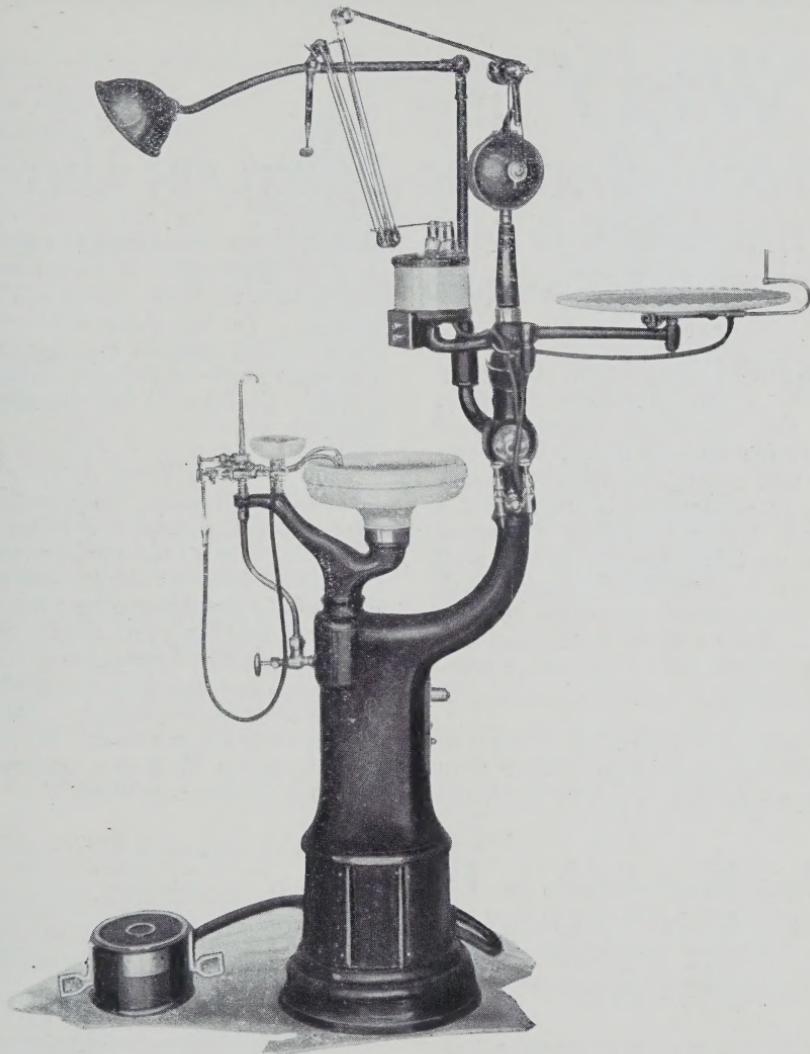
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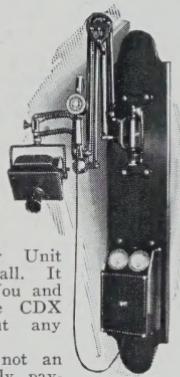
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Editorial

THIS JOURNEY BEFORE US

“Five years have passed,
Five summers with the length of five long winters.”

The past is gone and ever draws farther from us. So is it ever. From now on we will ever find the problems of mundane life encroaching upon and obscuring our yesterdays, and even the memories of our yesterdays. Vivid experiences will fade and die, and, as they die, so shall we be changed. Whether the change is for better or worse will depend upon ourselves. Appreciating this, we are wise to pause awhile and carefully survey the highway we are about to traverse; to consider whither we are going and what we hope to have attained at our journey's end. We can seek riches, and, having sought, attain them—tokens of our life's futility. We can pursue only pleasures and, pursuing, find them pall upon us. We can seek the world's acclaim, and be misled by the clamour of the crowd. We can seek power and authority and shut ourselves off from our fellow men. Attaining, and having attained these things, we can delude ourselves into believing we are happy. But what price happiness?

Doubtless there are some amongst us who will possess neither riches, power and authority, nor the world's acclaim. These will grow old

gracefully, pursuing the even tenor of their ways "loved and beloved" by the people of their community until at last their candles flicker low at eventide and gutter out. Then they will sleep beneath the eternal green where the wild flowers flourish with their brilliant hues and the saffron of the sky shades deeply in the gloaming. And in the hearts of many there will be a great sadness at the loss of their neighbours who ministered unto them in times of sickness and enabled them to again appreciate the beauties of life.

And now I must return to my first question. What highway shall we traverse? For five years have passed—five summers with the length of five long winters—and we are now ready to journey onward.

AN ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION

It is a far cry from the hunting and fishing stage of man's existence to the present perplexedly complex state of his economic life. Man has had a steady history of evolution from a state of individuality and economic independence to one of dependence and interdependence upon his fellows. At first he was a free agent depending for his livelihood upon the vagaries of luxuriant nature, and, being so dependent, experienced plenty and poverty a multitude of times during his span of life. It was inevitable therefore that he should strive to so regulate nature that he would always be able to exist with some modicum of comfort and by so striving introduced common and private ownership of utilities, inventive genius, specialized skill, capital and labour, medium of exchange. By the time these factors were well established man's civilization had progressed so far that the average individual had but vague comprehensions of all the components involved in his economic life. That a multitude of different class castes had arisen was apparent, and that this caste system was the direct outgrowth of the economic one man had established was more than evident to the most casual of investigators. For this reason the ordinary individual concluded that the best and swiftest way to change and better his social state was to acquire as much of that thing termed money as possible. Inevitably the cost of commodities went sky-high. Man was no better off than he was before. Now the trend of costs is downward and accompanying this decline is a downward movement in the wage scale. Many who have forgotten the basic idea behind the unit of value are greatly perturbed. Unnecessarily so. Whether an individual has much of the medium of exchange or little of it matters not at all. The important thing is—Can he purchase the ordinary comforts of life with the value units which he has? If he can, why worry? So if fees drop in dentistry as they seem set on doing, let us consider the problem from a sane angle and without too much of alarm.



State Dentistry

By DEAN SECCOMBE

What is "State Dentistry"? This question was asked of a score of men who have been using these words quite freely. The wide variation in replies indicates that a clearer definition of the term is greatly needed.

Numerous articles upon this subject have recently appeared in medical and dental magazines. In most instances the authors dealt exclusively with phases of public health activity as now carried on by various governmental and civic departments. The present programme of public health work, in the main, includes (1) health education; (2) legislation governing sanitation, pure water, food, adulteration, control of communicable disease, and (3) the prevention of disease. Surely the old-fashioned term "Public Health" is quite explicit enough.

"State Medicine" and "State Dentistry" suggest the actual treatment of disease by the state, and in many cases have come actually to imply that the government should take over the medical and dental professions lock, stock and barrel. There are those who would completely nationalize these two professions, converting them into regular branches of the civil service. The time has come when a line must be drawn and possibly the first step should be a clarification of what is meant by the various

terms used and what the public generally understands by them. Would it not be preferable for the professions to make use of the terms "State Medicine" and "State Dentistry" only when referring to a programme of socialized medicine and dentistry?

There may be a few exceptional cases where the government might undertake the treatment of disease, such as in government institutions and in outlying and sparsely settled areas, but, as a general principle, treatment of disease should remain the responsibility of the various professions. There are many people who are unable to pay for health service, particularly during periods of widespread unemployment, but these should be cared for by hospitals and similar services conducted by public-spirited citizens in the various communities. Men and women who are happy to serve their fellows are ready and willing to accept membership upon boards of management of hospitals and take responsibility for the organization and administration of local health centres.

It is a moot question just how far any government should officially go in providing free treatment for citizens who are sick. We are too expensively governed already. Premier Bracken of the Province of Manitoba advocates the formation of one Western Legislature to supplant the present three provincial governments in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as the most practicable method of reducing the high cost of government in Western Canada. Some of our present civil services have not been so outstanding in economical and efficient management as to call for such an addition to governmental responsibility.

There is a limit to the amount of taxes the citizen can pay, but in the matter of health there are not limits to human wants. The "Vancouver Province" says: "If we ever get the thing called State Medicine, there will be no limit to the amount of money we can spend on it."

There can be no possible objection to medicine and dentistry being socialized along preventive lines, but when government agencies undertake directly the treatment of disease, serious difficulties arise. It is the duty of the state to devote more time to the removal of the cause of disease than to the finding of remedies and the giving of treatment to those who are sick.

Health education would ultimately result in a more robust people and a more general adoption of such habits of living as would prevent much of the prevailing conditions of ill health. Governments can do much both by education and legislation, to further public health. In the field of treatment generous public grants should be made to assist the professions and social-service organizations to care for the indigent sick. In this case government regulation would appear to be vastly superior to government ownership and control.

The great Samuel Johnson once wrote: "Health is, indeed, so necessary to all the duties as well as pleasures of life, that the crime of squandering it is equal to the folly; and he that for a short gratification, brings weakness and diseases upon himself, and for the pleasure of a few years passed in the tumults of diversion and clamours of merriment, condemns the maturer and more experienced part of his life, to the chamber and the couch, may be justly reproached, not only as a spendthrift of his happiness, but as a robber of the public; as a wretch that has voluntarily disqualified himself for the business of his station, and refused that part, which Providence assigns him, in the general task of human nature."

Captive

I cannot live where trees and flowers
And soft winds are not in the spring.
My life is blighted in the hours:
I do not hear the song birds sing.

For no songs echo in my heart,
But faintest murmurings I hear
Like strains of discord; and a part
Of man-made life I hate and fear.

So give me nature all alone . . .
This drear existence I defy . . .
I cannot live where steel and stone
Obliterate my God and sky!

ELLA MAY WITTY.

Clinical Aspect of College Life

By DR. A. D. A. MASON

The real purpose of professional life first reveals itself in the conscience of a student, upon his entry into the Infirmary. There the clinical application of the knowledge which has been absorbed during the three preceding years of college life is applied in a very realistic and practical manner. Up to the present he has imbibed facts and suppositions from text-books and teachers only, and has accepted these instructions at their face value, never realizing that judgment is so absolutely essential to arrive at a definite and proper conclusion. Now for the first time in his life he recognizes that judgment is equal to facts. Of course knowledge is foundational, and the more knowledge acquired the sounder is the judgment, but to the patient judgment tempered with common sense and united with knowledge is absolutely essential. One could apply knowledge to a given case, without judgment, with possibly harmful results to the patient, and probably damages against the operator. So the student enters the infirmary at the commencement of his fourth year, eager, expectant and full of enthusiasm to apply the knowledge he has acquired, but nervous in his new environment, and uncertain as to his procedure when the practical application of this knowledge is demanded.

As soon as a patient is assigned to him he realizes, possibly for the first time, the serious responsibility he has accepted in adopting his chosen profession—at least for the patient, if not for himself.

The Infirmary Clinic introduces a variety of new contacts into his life. It is a department composed of many people and numerous inter-departments, so he must develop the art of co-operating with many other individuals, and finds that diplomacy, tact and tolerance are essential to harmonious results. If this lesson is well learned and applied he has progressed in no uncertain manner towards becoming a successful practitioner.

Then the question of responsibility—how important this is—what is owing to himself, to his patient and to his fellow students. The proper use of the equipment issued to him and owned by the university, his responsibility in regard to his fellow students' equipment and personal belongings. These are not trivialities but important phases in the rounding off of a student's character.

The Demonstrators—what of them? Well, they are not school masters looking after immature children, but rather teachers who are anxious and willing to assist and ever ready to help solve one's particular

problem, men who if they seem exacting should be sought and not avoided. They know fully well that the student is there for instruction rather than for examination purposes, and that he will be performing these self-same operations for the balance of his professional career, and therefore out of kindly foresight demand efficiency.

During laboratory instruction and exercises the student has been able to extract the tooth from the model so that all operations become the same. The compound classification of cavities all become of the class one variety. In the clinics, however, teeth are fixed and proximal cavities become a reality. Again, in the infirmary the student discovers that pulps are vital and that the sensitive dentine proves histology to be a valuable foundation. Cavities are in a mixture of classes because bacteria will not act according to rule. From the patient's standpoint he should have perfect teeth but cavities are many and persistent. Surely the study of diet was useless?

In other words, here I am, saturated with knowledge and yet the solutions of my problems are not in accordance with the text book. No wonder judgment becomes so important and knowledge the handmaid thereto.

That first patient of the Fourth Year student! The nervous agitation with which he examines the yellow chart probing at random in the patient's mouth in an attempt to bring order out of chaos. In a confused state of mind he knows not where to commence, attempting one operation after another and completing nothing.

Concentrate and complete one thing at a time. Cavity preparations must be mastered and done well before life as a dentist is bearable. Wax castings are essential to good inlays, and castings must have margins that are good. Separation and placing of the rubber dam must become second nature to the operator and the manipulation of gold foil a pleasure. Then the technique of plastics, so easy to talk about and yet so hard to work within the mouth, must be mastered.

Porcelain is another field of pleasure if mastered well, but do not, as an undergraduate, confine your future practice to a specialty, and therefore exclude this joy from your life before you have even arrived at years of discretion. Who can tell but what you might really like porcelain work?

Now what about the surgical side of dentistry—can you use a hypodermic without losing at least two centimeters of the needle? And do you know how to make a flap operation? Well, instructors are here to help and—those things which are harder to do that would I do. Now is the time to master these procedures, not later in life when office rent has to be met and the opportunity has passed.

Asepsis, and all that it means, must be practised. Patients are

critical, so cleanliness and neatness are just as essential as asepsis. Remember we are first judged by the appearance of our gowns.

Diagnosis, prevention and periclasia are the three foundations upon which restorative procedures are built and must be studied and preached, and then the great field of prosthesis. Surely a dentist's life is varied and interesting to the most exacting mind.

Graduating Gentlemen, do you feel competent to start the study of your profession and as you leave the dear old clinical department with your many failures and successes, joys and sorrows, are you going on to further endeavor and we hope ultimate perfection or is a mercenary attitude going to dwarf the full realization of life?

Mr. 1933, as you take the place of the 1932 graduating class, can you do something to help the junior years of your school? Help them to take their place and feel a part of a great profession. See that their lives are not spoiled by some thoughtless act, for you are nearer to them than the staff and it is your given duty to guide their ways. You have been in dentistry now some four years—have you a copyhead who is an inspiration to you? Some Dentist possibly whose life you would like to copy or even emulate? A concrete copyhead helps to build the abstract principles which are essential in the development of character. Surely these years of training have been years of character building as well as years of instruction. Strive for higher development always, for the views are broader, bigger, and brighter when seen from the hill top.

In closing, may I wish success to the graduating class. It is my sincere wish that your lives be filled with plenty and may you make your just contribution to your profession, your country, and to the world in which you live.

Examination of Dental Radiograms

Prepared for the "Hya Yaka"

By DR. RICHARDSON

In order to correctly interpret a dental radiogram one must have a thorough knowledge of the anatomical structure of the part radiographed, must know the radiographic appearance of normal tissue, must be familiar with the pathological conditions which may develop and their appearance on the film. In addition he must know the standard technic of taking and processing a radiogram, and be able to recognize a normal film.

A normal film is one in which there is little true distortion, no magnified distortion, the greatest amount of detail possible, and sufficient contrast to make the detail clearly visible.

Just here it might be permissible to digress from the subject and briefly enumerate some of the causes of failure to obtain normal radiograms.

In the recognized standard methods of intra-oral radiography, the dental arch is divided into uniform divisions whether for one exposure or a complete survey of the mouth. Each division has its own anatomical peculiarities, different forms and inclination of the teeth and variation in the thickness of the supporting structures. It is necessary then that the rays be directed at different angles and a different time of exposure be given in each location (other factors being equal) if we wish to obtain the greatest detail and a minimum of distortion. It is evident also that films should be placed so as to include little more than one division.

Probably more failures in intra-oral radiography are caused by not retaining the film in its proper position or by the movement of the patient, than by faulty technic on the part of the operator. Many patients, either from inability to remain still, or from natural curiosity to watch operations will raise the head. The patient who causes the most trouble is the one who, in the mistaken idea that he is assisting the operator, will turn the face up or down towards the tube. The operator, who before making an exposure explains to his patient the necessity of remaining motionless, will do much to eliminate exaggerated distortion in the resulting radiogram.

Owing to the curvature of the dental arches we cannot expect a film to depict a large area without some distortion which is increased with the film bent. By using care in the method of retention it is possible to keep the film straight over the area to be radiographed.

When the films are held in position by the patient it is better to

have the index finger used for this purpose rather than the thumb. The thumb cannot be as accurately placed in the required position as the finger, and moreover the patient has a tendency to flex the thumb, and thus move the film during the exposure. This is more marked when holding the film in the upper bicuspid and molar regions. The patient should be instructed to use the hand opposite to the side on which the radiogram is being taken, being the natural position and less liable to cause movement.

Distortion caused by the film being at a distance from the teeth, when it is not curved to correspond to the curvature of the arch, may be eliminated by using a greater film target distance and a correspondingly increased exposure.

Certain normal anatomical structures as seen in dental radiograms, may, due to their shape, position and varying degree of density, cause some confusion in interpretation.

Sometimes, there may be seen just posterior to the upper molars a faint sickle-shaped shadow extending downward and forward. This is the shadow of the Hamular process of the internal plate of the pterygoid bone. When radiographing the upper molar region, if the rays happen to be directed slightly from the distal and the patient's mouth is opened wide, there appears just posterior to the third molar a round cone-shaped shadow sometimes closely resembling a poorly formed tooth. This is the coronoid process of the mandible which has been projected into the shadowgraph.

The shadow of the maxillary sinus may make the interpretation of radiograms of the upper molar and bicuspid regions difficult. It appears on the radiograms as a large dark or radiolucent area, varying in shape and size in different individuals and according to age. It may appear as having one or two or even more lobes and the floor of the cavity being very uneven, its shadow extends downward to varying extents, sometimes appearing to extend between the roots of the molars or bicuspids. The outline of the maxillary sinus is one of smooth uniform curves and is surrounded by a light radiopaque line. Sometimes the cavity may be divided by bony septa which appear as radiopaque lines. These divisions may take on a rounded form which will somewhat resemble cystic formations but we must remember that cysts are never surrounded by a radiopaque line.

The shadow of the normal maxillary sinus or antrum is a uniformly dark color. In cases of infection and where the cavity is filled with exudate it will appear more radiopaque and gray in shade.

In radiograms of the upper molar region we sometimes get the shadow of the malar process crossing the radiogram as a broad curved radiopaque band.

In the upper central and lateral region we find the anterior palatine foramen appearing as a small round or radiolucent area, smooth in outline and surrounded by a narrow radiopaque band. Very often we find the foramen projected on the apex of the central incisor when the two incisors are taken on one film.

The nasal fossa appears in this location as a radiolucent area, triangular in shape with the apex downward. Here again we are in difficulty when the two incisors are taken on one film. The centrals should be taken on separate films which will project the shadows of the anterior palatine foramen and the nasal fossa clear of the roots.

In radiograms of the mandible we may find the shadow of the internal oblique line appearing as a broad tapering radiopaque shadow running down and forward across the molar area.

The mental foramen appears as a small dark circular area just below and between the roots of the lower first and second bicuspids. Even if this area be superimposed over the apex of a bicuspid tooth it is easy to distinguish it from a pathological condition as it is surrounded by a narrow radiopaque line and on close examination the canal leading into it may be followed downward and backward.

The mandibular canal appears in radiograms of the molar and bicuspid regions. The canal appears as a rather broad dark band extending along the upper part of the lower third of the mandible from the region of the third molar forward and ending at the mental foramen.

The geniohyoid tubercles are seen in the lower central incisal area when the tube has been directed from a low angle. These appear as small circular radiopaque spots.

On examination of a radiogram of normal teeth and normal supporting structures we find the bone of the alveolar process of the mandible made up of rather large irregular cancellations of a uniform density. As we approach the lower margin of the body of the mandible it takes on a lighter tone due to the thickened border of the bone.

The alveolar process of the maxilla, due to its shape and the angle at which the rays pass through, appears to be made up of smaller and more uniform cancellations. The radiographic appearance of the bone in the maxilla and mandible of one patient may differ from that of another, but a full survey of the dental arches in each case will show a certain regularity and uniformity peculiar to each patient.

Examination of the tooth structure shows us that the enamel has a very high degree of radiopacity, so much so, that the slightest darkening of the margins of the crown will indicate a breaking down of the enamel and the commencement of caries or erosion.

The dentine being more radioparent appears slightly darker than the enamel. Pathological changes in dentine are usually indicated from

changes in the surrounding or adjoining tissues rather than in the dentine itself.

The dental pulp occupying the pulp chamber and root canal spaces is of uniform radioparity, appearing dark, smooth in outline, and has the characteristic shape of the tooth. Any variation of the uniform color and outline would indicate changes taking place in the pulp itself or in the surrounding dentine. The size of the pulp and the number of root canals may vary in different cases so no rule can be laid down as to the area which should be occupied by the pulp spaces.

The cementum, in its normal state, due to its thinness cannot be detected in the radiogram. The roots of the teeth which are surrounded by the cementum are smooth in outline and of uniform curvature. Any inflammatory condition which would cause excrementosis, making the cementum visible, would destroy the curvature of the roots and cause a protrusion or bulging of the area. In absorption of the roots it is the indentation and loss of curvature and smooth outline which draw our attention to the condition.

Surrounding the cementum, and separating it from the walls of the alveolus is the pericemental membrane appearing as a fine radiolucent line quite dark in color. This membrane is very important in making a radiographic diagnosis. Being situated as it is between the tooth and the bone, it is the first tissue to be affected by infections originating in the tooth. Inflammation of the membrane causes it to swell and become thickened; and as the inflammatory process continues the alveolar side of the socket begins to give way, and the radiogram will show the line to be much wider at this point. One must keep in mind that the peridental membrane appears as a fine dark line uniform in width and that variation in thickness indicates pathological changes.

The peridental lamella is the thin layer of compact bone which lines the socket and is separated from the tooth by the pericemental membrane. This hard, bony layer appears in the film as a definite, clear-cut white line of uniform thickness. The width of this may vary slightly in different individuals. The line is smooth both on the osseous and membrane side: this smoothness is important because pathological changes are first noticed along its margin. Erosion of the lamella may come from the membrane side or from the osseous side and may be caused either by pressure atrophy or activity of osteoclasts. Sometimes on the osseous side we may find a roughening and thickening of the peridental lamella due to hyperclasia.

We have outlined briefly the radiographic appearance of normal tissues of the teeth and their supporting structures and as we cannot take space in this article for a radiographic description of pathological conditions encountered in Dental radiograms, we shall only add a few general remarks on film examination.

The correct interpretation of a radiogram in each case is not an easy matter, depicting as it does shadowgraphs of the various densities of the anatomical structures in their normal and pathological state. In addition to which we have the ever present factor of mechanical and technical error, giving us distortion of outline and destruction of quality in the radiogram.

In order to be able to distinguish the sometimes slight and almost indistinct variation of shadow depths and change of detail which will tell of pathological conditions, we should take advantage of every device which will aid vision in the examination of the radiographic film.

Different densities in the film will require different intensities of light to clearly show the detail. Proper illuminating devices must allow for control of light volume.

Correct mounting of film is of great assistance in interpretation. It is the writer's opinion that mounts having celluloid backs should be discarded, and only those having clear windows should be used. The celluloid backing tends to lessen contrast. The space between the windows should be opaque, so that the only light to reach the eye must pass through the film.

Only frosted electric bulbs, or reflected white light should be used for illumination. Many radiograms of excellent quality are condemned by men who have not the knowledge of how to properly examine a radiogram. No one should attempt to interpret a radiogram by holding it up to an unfrosted electric bulb or to the light of a window.

Someone once made the statement, in which there is a great deal of truth—"Radiograms are only as good as the illumination used."

We must remember that all parts of a radiogram are not suitable for diagnostic purposes. Only that part which was in proper relationship to the tooth or tissue, and to the rays when exposed, can be of value. In examining a radiogram a general survey of the whole should be made and the quality of the different areas of the film noted. Having decided what parts of the film are reliable and of diagnostic value we should carefully examine the bone structure noting the uniformity and tone of the cancellations. Next in order of examination is the peridental lamella, noting any roughening of the smooth margins, examining at the same time the pericemental membrane for any sign of thickening or extension into the lamella.

The contour of the roots should then be examined for indications of erosion or execementosis.

The shape of the pulp cavity is examined for indication of secondary dentine and the general uniformity of density of the pulp inspected for the presence of calcific deposits.

Last of all the necks and crowns of the teeth will be examined for gingival pockets and the presence of caries.

It is true that most of us have a tendency to see in a radiogram only that which we expect to see. This may be from careless examination, or from being interested only in ascertaining if the one condition we suspect be present; or it may be that some glaring pathological condition or abnormality holds our attention so that we lose smaller details which are important. With a routine examination, as we have outlined above, we overcome this and learn all the radiogram has to offer.

In few cases are radiograms sufficient evidence in themselves upon which to base our diagnosis. In such simple cases as when we have impacted teeth, fractures, or foreign substances imbedded in the tissues, they give us the information we require; but in other cases they can be only a link in the chain of evidence gathered from clinical observation and case history. Remember also that radiograms do not always show pathological conditions that are present; for instance, a rarefied area may be hidden by the shadow of a root. Where clinical evidence leads us to doubt the radiographic story it is wise to retake one or more radiograms.

No one is liable to misinterpret a dental radiogram if he first makes a careful clinical examination.

The following article introduces a new author to this magazine. It contains much sound thought and is well worthy of serious consideration. The author's comments upon character are expressions of eternal truth; and any who have been fortunate enough to know the writer will agree with me in saying that he himself has scaled the heights of greatness.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

Life

By H. G. LUCAS

Through the centuries of long past to the very present the ever rolling tide of humanity has surged down the broad highway of life, the soul of each individual dominated by one all-prevailing thought—life and its ideal. To most life is success, an intangible something to be possessed in the future, varying in degree and principle, but always assuming a concrete form whether material, social or intellectual, and the eyes of each individual are ever fixed on it, upon the distant horizon. The past is forgotten, the present but a stepping stone to the future.

Let us sit down by the roadside of life, and watching the rest of the world go by, meditate.

* * * * *

Life is not a passing dream but a great reality. It is not in the past, nor does it contain itself in the future; it is the present. Every passing hour of the day is the fullness of life, and life is essentially individual. It is not to be measured by the yardstick of material prosperity, for its inches denote only the visible, and life is mind not matter. Neither does intellectual culture satisfy the demands of the ideal, for this again is only superficial and lacks the breadth and depth of real greatness.

Life is mind—mind is conscience—and conscience is character.

He who wishes to make life a success, to attempt to attain the ideal, must refine his moral being through the fires of self-control and self-discipline, and attune himself as near as possible to the perfect. The very essence of life is character, and without this moral balance mankind descends into the abyss of human degradation. As clay in the potter's hand is moulded, even so does that plastic form of life exemplified by character take shape according to the will and desire of the individual; for expression whether by word or deed, is merely the by-product of thought, and the guardianship of this primary root of all activity is self-controlled and self-directed.

Character is the greatest motive power in the world. In its noblest embodiment it exemplifies human nature in its highest form, for it

exhibits man at his best. All that is good in the world is upheld by it, and without its presence the world would not be worth living in.

Although genius always commands admiration, character most secures respect. The former is more the product of brain power, the latter of heart power, and in the long run it is the heart that rules in life.

Great men are always exceptional men, and greatness is but comparative. Indeed, the opportunities of most men in life are so limited that few have the chance of being great. But each man can act his part honestly and honourably to the best of his ability. He can strive to make the best of life. He can be true, just, honest and faithful even in small things. In a word he can do his duty in that sphere of life in which providence has placed him; for duty is the cement that binds the whole moral edifice together. It is not a sentiment, but a principle pervading the whole of life, and exhibits itself in conduct. Commonplace though it may appear this doing of one's duty embodies the highest ideal of life and character. There may be nothing heroic about it, but the common lot of man is not heroic. Man's life is centred in the sphere of common duties. The most influential of all the virtues are those which are most requisite for daily use. They wear the best and last the longest. We can always better understand and appreciate a man's real character by the manner in which he conducts himself towards those whom he meets every day, and in his transactions of the seemingly commonplace details of daily life.

Intellectual culture has no necessary relation to purity or excellence of character. Not that learning is to be despised, but that it must be allied to goodness. A man may be accomplished in art, literature and science, and yet in honesty, truthfulness and the spirit of duty may be entitled to rank after many a poor and illiterate peasant.

Still less has wealth any necessary connection with elevation of character. On the contrary it is much more frequently the cause of its corruption and degradation. Wealth in the hands of a man of weak purpose and of deficient self-control is only a temptation, the cause, it may be, of infinite mischief both to himself and others.

Talent is by no means rare in the world, nor is even genius. But can the talent be trusted? Can the genius? Not unless it is based on truthfulness. It is this quality more than any other that commands esteem and respect. Truthfulness is at the foundation of all personal excellence. It exhibits itself in conduct, and shines through every word and deed.

In the affairs of life and of business it is not intellect, so much as character, not brains so much as heart, not genius so much as self-control, patience and discipline regulated by judgment that commands respect.

Indeed goodness in a measure implies wisdom—the highest wisdom, the union of the worldly with the spiritual.

Nations are not to be judged by their size any more than individuals. The strength of a nation is not in the magnitude of her frontiers, in the greatness of her buildings, in the mightiness of her army and navy, nor even in the amassed accumulation of gold. It is the individual man and the spirit which actuates him that determines the moral standing and stability of nations. Where national character ceases to be upheld, a nation may be regarded as next to lost.

Character is formed by a variety of minute circumstances more or less under the regulation and control of the individual. Not an hour passes without its discipline, whether for good or evil. There is no act however trivial but has its train of consequences. Every action, every thought and every word contributes to the education of habit, which is the best support of character. Thus character is undergoing constant changes for better or for worse—either being elevated on the one hand or degraded on the other—and it needs constant self-watchfulness, self-discipline and self-control to attain its best.

There may be much faltering, stumbling and temporary defeat, but if the spirit is strong no one need despair of ultimate success. The very effort to advance, to arrive at a higher standard of character than we have reached is inspiring and even though we may fall short of it, we cannot fail to be improved by every honest effort made in an upward direction.

Life all sunshine without shade, all happiness without sorrow, all pleasure without pain, were not life at all—at least not human life. Take the lot of the happiest, it is but a tangled skein of joys and sorrows. Yet life will always be to a large extent what we ourselves make it: the cheerful mind makes it pleasant, and the discontented makes it miserable.

There is no philosophy of life, save that which manifests itself through the secret of a quiet mind. For mind in its expression through character fortifies man with a clearer perception and a fuller appreciation of those greater responsibilities that accompany material success; or what is far nobler still, if it is decreed that he must descend from the plains of physical or mental activity into the valley of depression, he will accept this unfortunate inevitable with that spirit of calmness and serenity that is born only of faith.

Life in its fulness then, reveals itself through the character, and its radiance must of necessity cast a reflective glow upon those it comes in contact with. It is the outward expression of man's inward feeling towards himself, towards the world at large; of his past, his present and the possibilities of the future—THIS IS LIFE.

Let us now rejoin the ranks of the living army with a quickened consciousness of the vital power of the present—the past was—the future will be—but to-day is the time of opportunity.

March forward then in the spirit of service, unselfish and tolerant, deeming it wise to be patient and forbearing and resting on the sure support that character is the very essence of life.

A Bit of Advice

A smile, a nod, a howdy-do,
He asked her for a date or two.

He threw his line, she fell for it,
He threw his hook, she caught and bit.

He led her on, he told her lies,
About her hair, about her eyes.

He said her hair was bright and gold,
Her hair is drab, it's dyed I'm told.

He said her eyes were blue as skies
They run all over when she cries.

He told her she was Venus fair,
She's built just like a Windsor chair.

She loved him well, this liar bold,
And then he left her, dropped her cold.

And now she sits and pines all day,
They say she's fading fast away.

So maid, if ever man strings you,
Take my advice and string him too.

HAZEL JEAN BROWNE.



Dental Cabinet, 1931-32

The "Dental Cabinet" is the representative body selected by the students. It consists of President, the five-year Presidents, President of "At Home" Committee, Dramatics, Torontonensis, Athletics, Editor of Hya Yaka and Treasurer.

Each year the students pay a parliamentary fee which is collected by the Faculty. As a protective measure for the student, all activities are budgeted and submitted to the Faculty Board for their approval. Also the books of the Dental Cabinet are audited at the end of each year and posted on the official notice board. The budget submitted to the Faculty should not exceed the amount of money collected. However, the total number of students in the Faculty has been decreasing each year as the larger classes graduated until there are now only 190 students in all. This year the budget could not be balanced. No steps had been taken to increase the fees in accordance with the decrease in registration. The matter was brought to the attention of the Faculty. It was readily seen that the cost of fielding teams in interfaculty competition and carrying on their activities throughout the University was almost as great for the smaller Faculties as for that of the larger ones. (Proper equipping of teams is almost a matter of prestige.) This being the fact the Faculty permitted the Cabinet to balance the budget by drawing one hundred and sixty dollars from the bank surplus.

"Notice of motion was given to increase the fee from \$5.00 to \$7.00 commencing with the year 1932-33, until the registration permits a decrease." This was voted on in an open Parliamentary Meeting and passed. With a possible increase in registration next year the budget should be more than balanced. However, the Cabinet is in dire need of more money for athletics.

Why has the Faculty of Dentistry, in the past few years not held her own in Interfaculty sports? This question was in the minds of both the Faculty members and the undergraduates. In an effort to solve this problem, the Cabinet met conjointly with Dean Seccombe, then later more meetings were held with the Faculty. The outcome of it all was the formation of a "Students-Faculty Co-operation Movement", whereby a Faculty representative has been picked to co-operate with each student in charge of an activity. Although this co-operation was accomplished at a late date, positively beneficial results ensued. Some of them are: (1) the winning of the Jennings Cup, due to the combined efforts of Dr. Sheldon and Johnny Black; (2) The Interyear Rifle Shoot (the largest tournament in years)—Dr. Lott and R. A. Wylie; (3) Formation of a sinking fund for Soccer outfits, Dr. Richardson and C. A. McDonald.

The Faculty and Student Representatives for the year are:

Student Activities

1931-32

<i>Rugby & Box Lacrosse</i>	W. T. HOLMES	
<i>Hockey</i>	J. M. SHELDON	
<i>Baseball</i>	J. H. JOHNSON	
<i>Boxing, Wrestling & Fencing</i>	E. G. SINCLAIR	
<i>Swimming & Water Polo</i>		
<i>Squash</i>	C. H. M. WILLIAMS	
<i>Basketball</i>	J. J. ARMSTRONG	
<i>Track & Field</i>	A. A. SOMERVILLE	
<i>Rifle</i>	F. M. LOTT	
<i>Rowing</i>	R. G. ELLIS	
<i>Association Football</i>	S. M. RICHARDSON	
<i>Dramatics</i>	D. M. TANNER	
<i>Royal Dental Society</i>	A. D. A. MASON	
<i>Religious Activities</i>	F. J. CONBOY	
<i>Hya Yaka</i>	THE DEAN	
<i>Social Activities</i>	H. A. HOSKIN	
		J. STAFFORD
		J. E. PETERSON
		R. A. WYLIE
		C. G. PEARSON
		C. A. MACDONALD
		J. B. MILNE
		J. B. MILNE
		E. C. APPS
		D. BLACK
		G. E. STAFFORD

S. J. HOPKINS,
Pres. Students' Parliament, 1931-32.

For years students in all Faculties have been trying to have Hart House open at night for the students of senior years. This year dentistry brought it to a head. Tommy Marsh started the ball rolling—the Cabinet was quick to pick it up and the motion passing all the committees in Hart House was brought up before the S.A.C. and passed. As yet the Board of Governors has not passed it officially but several of the Board are in sympathy with the motion.

Perhaps the Cabinet has had a stormy year, yet stormy years broaden one's outlook: as a result we would like to suggest there be more continuity on Cabinets. A committee will be appointed from next year's incoming executive to bring the constitution up to date, a copy to be placed in each of the following: (1) the Library; (2) Secretary's Office; (3) in Cabinet Room. May we suggest that such a committee be founded annually. It is also suggested that Dentistry have a standard initiation ceremony with a standard tie (or collar, or skull cap) made to order with dental colours. It might be well to have an annual committee to co-operate with the president of second year to read the act, allot the ties and teach the yell the very first day of registration—co-operation with the Dean and Secretary-Treasurer in this matter would assure the students of a definite annual procedure!

Finally we wish to bring to the attention of all especially the undergraduates of the earlier years the great spirit of co-operation shown by the Faculty as a whole.

It is felt as a result of our experience this year that a big start has been taken towards a closer and more friendly co-operation between the Faculty and student body. The Faculty has shown an interest in promoting a fuller, broadened, more rounded education in the individual undergraduate. The students have become aware of this and are more keenly responsive and more willing to do their share along academic lines and in outside fields. No small credit is due to Dean Seccombe for being instrumental in arousing this enthusiasm. A wave of progress has set in, and we all feel sure that we can depend upon Dean Seccombe to keep this enthusiasm for advancement at fever heat.

Why Dentists Go Mad

By L. E. SFROTT, 3T5

"Br-r-r-r", the phone rang suddenly, startlingly for about the hundredth time that morning, and young Dr. Wentworth, busily engaged in examining the mouth of the patient at that moment occupying his chair, raised his head and sighed impatiently. "If this keeps up", he told himself, "I shall have to get a Dental Nurse. I can't do justice to my patients and answer that phone every five minutes all day long."

Six months before Dr. Wentworth had graduated from the Dental College of the University of Toronto at the head of his class in every respect. Extremely popular with his fellow students, admired and sought after by his patients in the infirmary, and even hopefully regarded by his professors, it had been prophesied that he would make an early and a really big success. And, oddly enough, in this world where it is the unexpected that usually happens, he had done just that. Already his office was crowded with patients and his phone rang incessantly.

But "Br-r-r-r-r" rang the phone again; and Dr. Wentworth, swearing inwardly, but outwardly merely resigned, rushed to answer it. Lifting the receiver from its hook and saying "Hello" in a voice which he strove to make leisurely and affable though businesslike, he was immediately almost drowned in a flood of words.

"Hello, is that Dr. Wentworth? Well, you're a dentist aren't you? Are you a painless extractor? That's so important you know. Because Alfred simply can't stand pain, you know—not at all, its just too much for him. So that's very important, you see, because if you're going to

hurt him I'll have to find another dentist. Only you are close to us and Alfred simply can't walk when he's feeling so badly, and its hard for me to carry him very far—so you see——”

Dr. Wentworth at last managed to get in a word—“I can give you a half hour from 12.30 to 1, Madame. Bring him down then and I'll see what I can do for him,” and would have hung up the receiver but he was stopped by a further avalanche of words.

“Alright, I will, though I wish you could make it earlier, but you must promise not to frighten Alfred, he is so nervous, and——”

Dr. Wentworth assured Alfred's mother in a voice which he manfully strove to keep civil that he had no intention of either hurting Alfred or of frightening him, and inquired as to Alfred's age.

He was informed that Alfred was four his last birthday—“and we had such a lovely cake for him, only my husband——”

Dr. Wentworth, having acquired all the information he wished, would have ended the conversation there and then; but he was firmly prevented from so doing by Alfred's mother, who was not through as yet. She really didn't know, of course, that it was Alfred's teeth. Only he had been suffering for a couple of days now; and that morning she had asked her husband what he thought could be the matter with Alfred. And he had said quite nastily “Probably his teeth—you feed him so much sweet stuff. Better take him to a dentist.” Her husband was so unsympathetic about Alfred——”

“Madame”, interrupted Dr. Wentworth in a voice shaking with suppressed emotion, “will you kindly bring that child down at 12.30, and I shall ascertain whether or no it is his teeth.” And he hung up the receiver with a click. As he dashed back to his patient, who was by this time on the verge of nervous prostration, he uttered a silent prayer to high heaven that such women should be exterminated from the face of the earth.

After an exceedingly strenuous and difficult morning, Dr. Wentworth at 12.30 was nearly exhausted, and he dropped into a chair with a sigh to rest a moment before his next patient should arrive. He found his mind wandering to his recent telephone conversation with Alfred's mother, as he called her to himself. “What a woman! And Alfred, sounds like a frightful little kid. Still I can usually manage kids, even the worst ones. And after all he's not to blame—Can't have had much chance with a mother like that and a father who's not interested in him.”

Suddenly arousing from his reverie, Dr. Wentworth became aware that the minutes were passing and no Alfred and his mother had yet arrived. “I might have known it”, said he forcibly, “she's just the sort who would be late.” The minutes continued to tick away and still no one appeared. Dr. Wentworth had just decided to wait no longer but

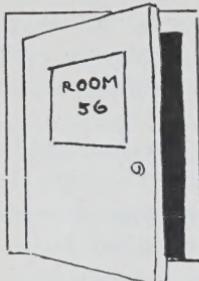
to go to his lunch, when a knock sounded. The door was pushed open and a woman entered the office. Just the kind of woman one would expect from her voice, Dr. Wentworth reflected. Very fat and showily dressed in the latest fashion, which became her not at all, she walked into the room on heels much too high for her and burst into volubility at once.

"Dr. Wentworth is it?" she asked coyly, head on one side, and continued without pausing for a reply—"I've brought Alfred to you as you said to do, I hope you will be able to help him, but you must remember how sensitive he is and be gentle with him." On and on flowed the words in a steady stream, the while with one fleshy bejewelled hand she stroked and caressed a very fat, obviously overfed small dog, which she held in her arms—one of the nasty, snappy variety of small dog and an unusually ugly and stupid sample of its kind. Dr. Wentworth took an instant and intense dislike to it.

But where, he wondered, was Alfred? Could his mother have left him downstairs while she came to prepare the way for him? Or had she perhaps not brought him at all—she would be just sufficiently stupid—Still her first remark had been "I've brought Alfred to you." During a slight lull in the steady flow of words Dr. Wentworth managed to inquire, "But where *is* Alfred?"

"Where *is* Alfred!" gasped his mother, "Why, here, of course!" And she thrust the small and exceptionally objectionable dog almost under Dr. Wentworth's nose. Then shrank back before the look in Dr. Wentworth's eyes. "Woman", shouted Dr. Wentworth as he took a step forward, "take that—" "Don't you dare touch Alfred", shrieked Alfred's mother as she gathered him closer in her arms and rushed from the room.

Dr. Wentworth remained standing in the middle of the floor for a moment, head clenched in both hands and a wild look in his eyes. Then recovering somewhat, he stated in an infuriated voice, "That settles it. This simply can't go on. Never again will I go through anything like that." Rushing to the phone, he wrenched the receiver from its hook and hurriedly dialled a number. Getting his number, he could be heard to say, without any preamble, "Send me one very efficient Dental Nurse—at once."



YOUVE JUST HAD YOUR TEETH OUT

W. Mitchell

"I like Blanche Mays. Boy, she's a dear little thing. A personality all of her own. Before the year's finished I'll try to get up enough courage to ask her out."

—C. A. McDonald.

Births—Jones gave birth to the idea of pink teas with a dental practice.

Definitions—“A grain of gold is a small particle of metal given out for casting inlays and a mountain of metal when returned to the cage, especially if missing.”

—From *The General Practice of Cage Administration*.

Deaths—The unfortunate demise of St. Clair Duncanson during dancing lessons in December, 1931, is keenly regretted by all the students. Dunc was forced to give up this pastime because the lady friend objected to him tramping on her toes during chesterfield rugby.

Of passing interest—Rumour has it that one of our most promising dental nurses has taken a motherly interest in a certain fifth year boy. We understand that she telephones him every morning to make sure he will get up for his 8.30 lectures. This is another example of a good woman having a profound influence on a man's life.

Definition—“I don't know what love is but it's a good reason for getting married to a dumb Oscar.”

—G. W. Willmott.

Banks, McNabb and Hancock are importing a “sidehill gouger” for the Toronto Zoo!

Won't Dell Elliott be pleased!

A REGULAR TAKE-OFF

"Of course I love you, Tom," and she took off her shoes. "Yes, we will get married some day," and she took off her stockings. "We will have the sweetest little bungalow," and she took off her sport sweater. "We will have a lot of little flower beds," and she took off her skirt. "Tom, dear, why can't we be married in the spring when all the world is filled with laughter?" and she took off her camisole. "If you prefer the fall I prefer it too, because we are as one, sweetheart," and she took off her petticoat because she was an old-fashioned girl. "Tom dear, tell me once more that you love me," and she put on her nightie. "Tom, honey, I better say good-night for I have to get up early in the morning." And she hung up the telephone receiver.

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The Eternal Triangle stars Isabel Denison, Hopkins (the dancer) Hancock (the home wrecker) Orton (the imperialist) to Stockwell (the Don Juan) Congratulations!

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Rumour has it that Harry Banks is engaged. Perhaps this accounts for "Incompatible Banks"!

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Dentistry loses an enthusiast! Roy Johnson's enthusiasm is all for Doris. Lucky Doris!

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Don Black's method of seeking refuge from the Dental Nurses: "Be married and have three children"—isolation complex.

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Davey Dyment's chief ambition is to sell and impress every patient—even other student's patients—at last a man who can burn the candle at both ends.

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1ST NURSE: Why does Zinc Jamieson visit all the other students at their chairs?

NURSE FALKINS: Why he is running for President.

* * * * *

NURSE (hearing Hopkins laugh): "Who laid the egg?"

WYLIE: "Oh Hopkins just heard a joke."

* * * * *

Hot Shot Johnny Black—first timer in Managing Hockey Teams—thinks Helen Coleman one of the nicest Dental Nurses. We could name another rifle man who thinks along the same lines.

Member of Infirmary Staff and Miss Rose talking about reduction in University salaries.

M.I.S.: We will have to get together.

MISS ROSE: Will you keep me?

M.I.S.: Yes, if you will keep it quiet. Ah! its too late now, Biggs heard our conversation.

* * * * *

PATIENT REVIVING AFTER GAS: 8q + 2q = Tank you.

MISS CAMERON: That's alright, you have just had your teeth out!

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PATIENT (R.A.G.): I dreamt I was in a church!

HANCOCK: You must be a Baptist.

* * * * *

At last the great Richtoffen McFarlane has fallen. It took our snappy chorus girl Helen Ingham, to bring this about.

Oh! isn't he cute!

* * * * *

They say Hopkins is immune to Dentistry, and takes it only as a hobby. Perhaps this accounts for chart No. patient Isabel Dennison having chart transferred to Orton the task master.

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Patient presented at Dr. Hoskin's office with a particularly foetid breath. The following is the conversation:—

DR. HOSKIN: Did you ever own a toothbrush?

PATIENT (thinking): Yes, once.

DR. HOSKIN: When?

PATIENT: Before I was married.

DR. HOSKIN: How long is that?

PATIENT: Eight years ago.

* * * * *

Woman presented to Dr. Mason, and associate, with denture on which a tooth has been broken. She complained to the tender-hearted Dr. Mason that the broken tooth was aching. Conversation follows:—

DR. MASON (soulfully): But my good woman, that tooth can't be sore.

PATIENT: It is Doctor. It ached all night. It ached so badly I cried myself to sleep and put my husband into an awful temper.

ASSOCIATE (facetiously but convincingly): Why certainly it's sore, Mrs. Gerald. Just come in and I'll put on some oil of cloves.

PATIENT (later departing happily): Thank you so much Dr. Richardson.

DR. MASON (musingly): There are problems and problems in dentistry.

LAWYER: Why don't you settle this out of court?

CLIENT: That's what we prefer to do, Sir, but the police always stop us.

—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

* * * * *

ASHTON: What did Mark Antony say to Cleopatra when he found out she had no bath room in her palace.

MCDONALD: How uncanny!

* * * * *

One Sunday two lovers went to Church. When the collection was being taken up, the young man explored his pockets and finding nothing whispered to his sweetheart, "I haven't a cent—I changed my pants." Meanwhile the young girl had been searching her bag and finding nothing said: "I am in the same predicament."

* * * * *

MISS CORYELL: "Tell me you love me."

BERNE MILNE: "I love you."

M.C.: "Say it as though you meant it."

B.M.: "I love you."

M.C.: "Say it with more feeling."

B.M.: "What the hell is this, a dramatic rehearsal?"

* * * * *

Johnny was watching a rooster chasing one of the hens.

"Mother do you think that hen is running just as fast as she can?"

* * * * *

GUY (sneaking up behind Dental Nurse): Boo!

DENTAL NURSE (trembling): Oh my goodness you have ruined me.

GUY: H'mm, s'funny I don't remember that.

* * * * *

ISABEL: Wanna spoon?

SYD: What do you mean?

ISABEL: Look at those couples over there spooning.

HOPKINS: If that's spooning let's shovel.

* * * * *

DENTAL NURSE: "Have you heard the latest gossip?"

MR. BIGGS: "No".

DENTAL NURSE: "Then I guess there isn't any."

* * * * *

FIRST DENTAL NURSE: "Whom can I take to our dance on Friday?"

SECOND DENTAL NURSE: "Why not take the one you took to the last one?"

FIRST DENTAL NURSE: "Oh no, I want to give the others a treat."

DENTAL THEME SONGS

Good Morning To You—A. Cameron.

I Can't Give You Anything But Love—Zip's.

A Kiss in the Dark—G. Beesley.

My Love For You (and others)—Mim.

Somebody Stole My Girl—Stew Oliver.

He's So Unusual—Hazel.

The Bird in the Gilded Cage—Miss Rose.

Body of Mine—Isobel.

Little Joe—Hal Shaver.

Two Loves Have I (and its hard to keep them apart)—T. L. Marsh.

My Love—Tryg. Alstead.

I'm Following You—Kay Horn.

My Time Is Your Time—Dody.

Love Me or Leave Me—Bernie.

Charming—Henry.

Memory Lane—Infirmary Floor.

O You Have No Idea—Kelly.

Wrapped Up in Love—Gordy Pearson.

Where the Shy Little Violets Grow—The Dark Room.

Can't We Talk It Over?—Dr. Hoskin.

Ain't She Sweet?—Mary French.

When I Take My Sugar to Tea—Cam.

You've Got Me Pickin Petals Off of Daisies—H. Coleman.

One Alone—Chester Burns.

Me and My Shadow—Dody and Tommy.

Where Did You Get That Hat?—Al Lyons.

I Don't Want Your Kisses—Peg West.

* * * * *

Again rumour is active. It says that Dr. Mason has a compelling personality, and that this compelling personality has no sales resistance to blandishment. To get on with the story—one day two sweet young things entered his office, and sat down to wait. The following conversation Dr. Mason overheard:—

FIRST SWEETNESS: Does he hurt?

SECOND SWEETNESS: Never!

FIRST SWEETNESS: He looks kind.

SECOND SWEETNESS: Oh, he's a dear old pet. So kind, so sympathetic. I adore him.

DR. MASON (appearing): You know I don't object to some of those sayings! but aren't you exaggerating a little when you say "old".

SECOND SWEETNESS: Perhaps I just meant you are so gentle.

DR. MASON: That's better. Now come right in.

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE

Far be it from me—N. T. Coleman.

You're just fine, you have just had your teeth out.—Smuck.

Guh-day—Cam.

How de do—Sink.

You carry right on—Bernie.

Hello little sweetheart—Henry.

My you are marvellous today—Eldon Braund.

Look at the kid—Al Lyons.

Hotcha—Guy.

I'll kill you—Les Wood.

Lovely!—Syd Hopkins.

We understand that:—

1. Henry is gaga about a girl.
2. Tommy is that way about D.F.
3. Don Black is ideal as a nurse.
4. A certain young man had better watch his steps next year with the damsels in a certain western Ontario town.
5. A red headed dental nurse is crazy about a Med—scandalous.
6. A certain quiet nurse is a man hater—but hides it very well.

PEG: What is that tramp doing with that piece of wrapping paper?

LEG: Hush, darling, that is a college graduate with his diploma.

* * * * *

HOUSEWIFE (interviewing new maid): And have you ever been parlor-maid?

NEW MAID (coyly): No Mum. But that's the only place I haven't.

* * * * *

BROTMAN: A thing of beauty is a joy.

EIN (thinking of birds in a cage): As long as she keep hers mouth shut.

* * * * *

OLIVER: Going out to-night?

COOKE: Not completely.

* * * * *

MISS FRENCH: How can I keep my lip rouge from wearing off?

MISS ENGLISH: Have you ever tried eating onions?

* * * * *

WYLIE: Hopkins, look at these dentures.

PATIENT (lady): Mr. Wylie says the dentures are going to improve my appearance.

HOPKINS: Oh! I don't blame him.

Isabel calls her boy friend "Donny".

* * * * *

THOMPSON: Did you see your girl last night?

KINNEY: No—she pulled down the shades.

* * * * *

HAMPTON: My wife tells me she is unstrung. What shall I do?

ORTON: Send her a wire.

* * * * *

SHE (to fur salesman): Will cologne hurt this skunk?

HE: Madame, did you ever see ze skunk zat ze perfume would hurt?

* * * * *

BEESLEY: And do you sleep here?

OLIVER (ten years from now): This is the maid's room.

BEESLEY: Answer my question.

* * * * *

Buck Jones says: "Familiarity breeds attempt".

* * * * *

Seven ages of a dental nurse: 1. The infant.

2. The little girl.
3. The maiden.
4. The young woman.
5. The young woman.
6. The young woman.
7. The young woman.

* * * * *

THOMPSON: Taking a wife to Paris is about as bad as bringing a bottle of beer to a brewery.

* * * * *

STEWART: I used to love my girl because of the clothing she wore, but its all off now.

* * * * *

VICAR (taking particulars for christening): And what is the child's name to be.

NURSE: Mary Jane Smith Williams.

VICAR: Hyphenated?

NURSE: No, the Doctors' coming to do it on Wednesday.

* * * * *

CHILD (innocently): How did Dad become a Professor at the University?

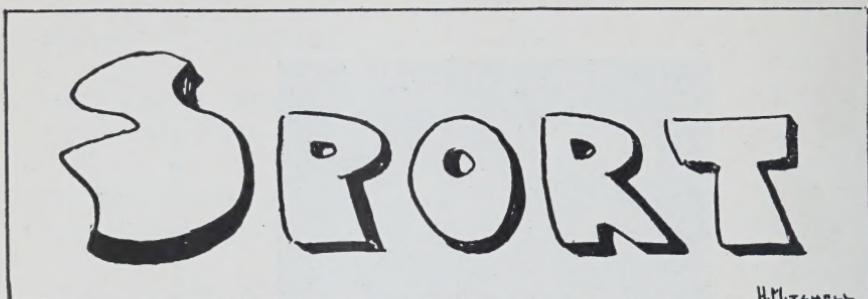
MOTHER: So you've begun to wonder too, have you?



ATHLETIC EXECUTIVE

Top Row—Marsh, J. Black, Stafford, Willmott, Wylie, MacDonald.

Bottom Row—Pearson, Dr. Willmott (Hon. Pres.), Mitchell (Pres.), Johnson, Pearson.



SOCCER

The Dental Soccer team attained for itself this year a record which can only be equalled by the record of last year's team.

Owing to defaults in games of a previous year the Dents had no soccer team in the field for two years previous to 1930. In 1930 a team was organized and every game scheduled was played although none were won. This entitled the Dents having a team in the running for 1931. Every game again was played but no games were won.

Now where lies the trouble? The players on the soccer team this year may be likened to the pioneers of our vast Dominion who started out to conquer it with only an axe and a brave heart; an excuse for a soccer ball and a few borrowed articles was the total equipment supplied to this valiant team. Some players were fortunate enough to have boots, trunks, etc.; some were wealthy enough to buy a few of the necessary articles, while others exerted themselves to play soccer in their Oxfords and long trousers; but all the players without exception had the spirit and pep which makes team champions. Players of this calibre with proper equipment under the guidance of our staff representative Dr. Richardson and President of Soccer Austin Carbert should put up a fine showing in next year's soccer battles. Soccer is a game too manly, too magnificent, and too healthy an exercise to be slighted and forgotten as it has been in the past few years in the Dental College.

The line up:—

Coal—Bedard.

Full-backs—Stafford, Mitchell, Sprott.

Half-backs—Gardiner, MacDonald, McNeil.

Forwards—Larkin, Pon, Carbert, Brotman, Hutchinson, Leslie.

RUGBY

As usual, our Faculty had a team entered in the Senior Interfaculty series this year, but unfortunately it brought no great honour to itself or to the college. The only game we came near winning was one of those with Meds, when we were on their ten yard line, the score 2-1 for Meds and two minutes to play. Dents decided to try for the touchdown, rather than the single tying point, and as a result the game was lost. However, every time they played the team went down fighting hard.

Here in the Dental College we have a great handicap to overcome in all our athletic activities—the lack of practice due to our long hours. Any team which surmounts that handicap is truly worthy of great praise: so those interests representing rugby in our Faculty take off their hats (metaphorically speaking) to those representing hockey, and extend to them our heartiest congratulations!

However, we have in our school (particularly in the illustrious first year) the material for a splendid rugby team, and which may under the able direction of Ralph Connor, bring the Mulock Cup to the corner of Huron and College Streets for the first time.

To Ralph we extend our best wishes for a very successful rugby season next fall, and we feel sure that he will receive the earnest support of every student in our Faculty.

RIFLE

Dents held a special rifle competition shoot at Hart House this spring using the Lee-Enfield rifles with .22 calibre bore. About sixty of the boys from the different years took part in an elimination practise shoot and from the best shots registered, the five highest men from each year composed representative teams in the shoot-off for the Inter-Year Dental Trophy. Third Year had the highest average in the eliminations but when it came to the final test, either overconfidence or something of that nature caused them to fall down and Fifth Year carried off the trophy with an average score of 91.4.

There are a number of splendid riflemen in Dentistry now in the lower years; and we hope to see Dents make a comeback next session both at Long Branch and on the Hart House Range. Under the new system inaugurated this session in Dentistry wherein each field of sport is placed under an interested member of the faculty, we know that with Dr. Lott's veteran ability in rifle competition behind us, this branch will flourish in the future.

BASKETBALL

1931-32 was not an exceptionally good year for the Dental Senior Basketball team, although there were a number of very fine players on the team. The games were usually fairly close, but the team was hampered by the lack of practice. The one bright spot in the schedule was the defeat of the Victoria Senior Basketball team, the team which eventually reached the finals. Some of our best players Mitchell, Stafford, Shaver and Stewart will be graduating this year, but there should be enough material to produce a good team next year. Besides the graduating players Pfanner, Kay Vigars, Walden, Kahn and Brett were on the team. So let's look forward to a good season next year and get out and support the team.

JUNIOR DENTS

Junior Dents again fielded an exceptionally fine team. Throughout their series they gave the other teams plenty to worry about and were never beaten until the final whistle in their last game. Pharmacy won the game and also the series by the slim margin of one goal. Next year should tell a different story since they will all be playing together again, and also have additions from first year. Horton again proved the main-stay of the team ably assisted by:—

Kingsberg	Harris	Wier	O'Shaughnessy
McCubbin	Bancroft		Lankin

TRACK

This year showed a marked improvement in track and field enthusiasm among the students of this Faculty. Dents have two inter-collegiate men, Eddie Dore of second year, and Jim Peterson of third who represented Varsity in the sprints, and broad-jump respectively at the intercollegiate meet held this year in Montreal.

Keen competition was shown in the faculty track meet this year. George Waldon of third year, annexed the individual championship with a total of fourteen points. Bill Joynt a freshman displayed considerable ability to take second place with thirteen points to his credit.

The much coveted tug-of-war cup, presented by Dean Seccombe was once more won by the freshmen. This is the second consecutive year, and the third time that the Frosh have won the trophy.

If Dents continue to show the enthusiasm in the future that was shown this year, it will not be long until we will occupy the enviable position in track and field events that was once held by this Faculty.

HOCKEY

Once again the Jenning's Cup, emblematic of Interfaculty Hockey championship finds an honoured place in the Dental College for the season 31-32.

Hockey in the Faculty of Dentistry is a sport that has always won great favour and one in which Dents generally seem to excel. Ever since the days when Dents entered their own team in the Senior O.H.A. until the present they have always been staunch contenders for the silver bucket.

The first practise brought forth an unusually large amount of excellent material from which to pick a team. Thus a team was soon molded which proved to be strong both offensively and defensively.

The Interfaculty schedule found Dents grouped with such teams as Sr. Meds, Sr. U.C. and Sr. School. After the first few games it was readily seen that Dents would make a favourable bid for the right to enter the Jenning's Cup play downs.

During the schedule Dents won three games and tied two, thus putting them on an equal basis with S.P.S. for group "A" honours. However, in the final game Dents defeated S.P.S. 1-0 and thus won the group and the right to enter the semi-finals.

In the semi-finals Dents were drawn against Victoria. It was a sudden death game, but the teams were so evenly matched that the game ended 1-1 which necessitated a return match. The following game again found the two teams at a deadlock and ended a scoreless tie. Another game was staged and this time after a hectic struggle Dents emerged the victors 1-0 thus making them eligible for the finals.

The finals found the Dents and Pharmacy stacked against each other in a sudden death game. Dents scored a lone goal in the first period, and held the lead until the last six minutes of the third period when Pharmacy equalized and the game ended 1-1. A return game was played to determine the championship. In this game Dents scored a goal in the first period which was followed by a scoreless second period. However, in the third period Dents presented a strong offensive and the red light behind the Pharmacy goal flashed twice in rapid succession. The final gong found Dents on the long end of a 3-0 score, and Interfaculty champions.

The team had a hard series and established an enviable record. They tied five games, and won six, which were shut-outs. During the entire series only four goals were scored against them.

The line up for the season from the goal mouth out consisted of Connor, Henry, Moore, Squires, Dupius, Clarke, Lankin, Shillington, Joynt and Weir. None of the men will be lost through graduation and thus Dents have the nucleus for another championship team next year.

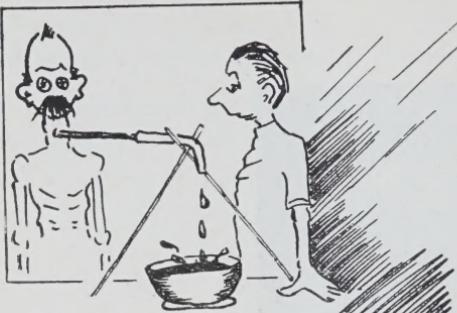
No little credit goes to Dr. Sheldon for his excellent coaching which brought the team success during the season.





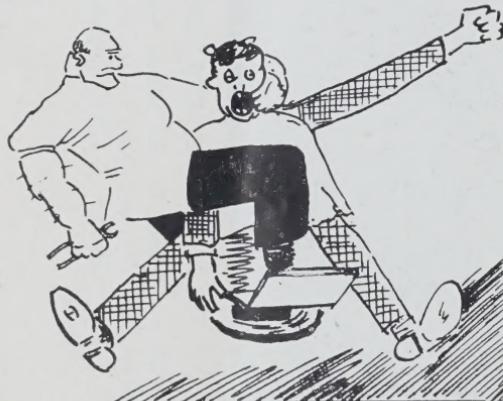
SENIOR "D" HOLDERS

Top Row—Stafford, Merritt, Shaver, Stewart.
Middle Row—Pearson, Marsh, Mitchell, Milne, Wylie.
Missing—J. Black, Hopkins.



FORT YEAR STUDENT
MAKES BLOOD COUNT

PICTURE OF DENTAL
NETS MIXING
AMALGAM FOR
STUDENT



Dr JARMAN
DEMONSTRATES
His Famous
Scissor Hold



WHAT IS A CHISEL
AND NAME THREE
PEOPLE WHO DO

SMOKE STOP
DEVICE
FOR
ROOT CANAL
WORK



Knowledge is Only Power When—

By S. J. HOPKINS, 3T2

After all is knowledge the ultimate to be gained from a university education? Or is there something else? Does the average dental graduate leave the college having taken full advantage of his opportunities? Does he enter the great field of economic strife, with a background but partially complete? The answer is no to the first questions, and yes to the last.

The environment of the University offers to every student a chance to develop and gain experience as follows:—

1. *Academically*—Theory } Practice } Knowledge.
2. *Executive*ly as a representative in the Faculty, Hart House, S.A.C. Athletic Directorate, etc.
3. *Socially* through Faculty, Fraternities, Clubs, etc.
4. *Athletics*.
5. *Spiritually*.
6. *Muses*.

The above grouping embodies every phase of university life. The opportunity to take part in each group is open to all. The essential factor is to plan your time. The limiting of time to a certain factor stimulates speed and accuracy with often more work accomplished.

The first subdivision is of course fundamental. It will be the source of our livelihood and therefore must not be sacrificed entirely for the rest. Yet the possessor of it alone makes us think of the epitaph, "He was born a man but died a dentist".

The field of executive endeavour is very broad indeed. The Faculty alone offers a great deal. There are class and cabinet offices in every activity. Hart House with its numerous committees offers a golden opportunity, especially for city men, and men planning to start in Toronto. There in the clubrooms you meet students from every Faculty make friends and contacts in every field of endeavour—a thing which broadens one's outlook on life. There is the Athletic Directorate and the Students' Administrative Council, from which the representatives gain reliable executive experience. If an active part is taken in any of the above the student gains an added insight on how the University is run. He sees from the inside out, as it were, as well as from the outside in! Always remember that an active part must be taken before experience is gained—we get out of a thing exactly what we put into it. The experience gained is that of making quick calculated decisions, of talking

on your feet before different audiences and of appreciating other peoples' opinions. From subdivision one and two we gain knowledge and the ability to reason.

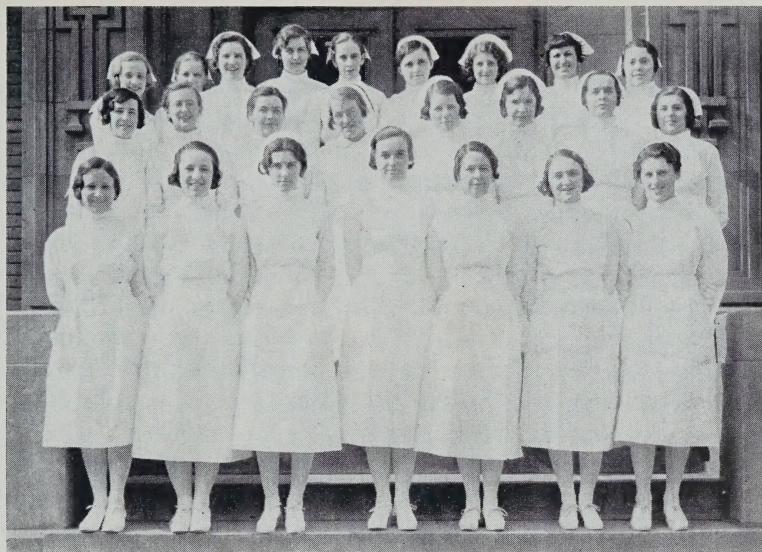
To take part in the social life while at University is not expensive. Nowhere can there be found a similar cosmopolitan environment where, if one makes himself reasonably pleasant, it is possible to intermingle (socially) irrespective of wealth or social standing. In later life this opportunity does not appear nor can it be bought by wealth or influence. Surely we should take advantage of it.

In athletics as in other activities the scope is enormous. A student of ordinary physique can by application almost always win his University "T". Support your Faculty in athletics and you develop men for intercollegiate competition. Here, too, the student makes friends, meets students of other faculties in competition, and so has more contacts.

To develop spiritually implies development morally. A student without morals becomes reckless and is soon broken down physically and mentally and hence has no appreciation of the good things in life. An appreciation of the Muses, such as art, music, and literature, etc., develops one spiritually. There is a great tendency throughout the University to encourage interest on the part of the student along these lines.

To conclude, the educated graduate should have knowledge and the ability to reason. He should have the ability to make contacts, although this alone is not enough. He should have broadened his outlook on life great enough to be sympathetic and tolerant. His experience should have taught him to look for the motive behind an action, then knowing the cause, show sympathy for his fellow man. That in itself is a practice builder. Tolerance is the great motive force behind spiritual development. Lacking spiritual development we have no tolerance. The experience resulting from a well rounded education should enable the young graduate to size up his patient. The experienced graduate learns this lesson the first few years in practice, often at a high cost. Why not do something about this before graduating?

Finally the student active in every phase has taught himself to work, to put himself into things, to lose himself in his occupation, to love his work. That in my opinion is the criterion of success—remembering always that the hard working, conscientious up-to-date man does not have to increase his fees, the demand for his services will do it for him.



DENTAL NURSES CLASS

Front Row—Misses Somerville, Elliot (Pres.), Rands, Farr, Ingham, French, Mays.

Centre Row—Misses Comrie, Yates, Francis, Cameron, Harvey, Brown, Dennison, Horne.

Back Row—Misses West, Flynn, Coryell, Forlong, Coleman, Sterling, Alkins, Falkins, Jeffries.

Dental Nurses Class

Dental Nurses of 1932.

How proud we are of this title!

A splendid class spirit has prevailed throughout the course, and we feel that we cannot thank the members of the Faculty enough for their kindness and co-operation during the year.

How fortunate we have been in having Miss Cameron as our Superior! Her constant help and many courtesies we deeply appreciate, and shall ever cherish in our memories.

That was an outstanding day in the first term, when Dean Seccombe and Miss Cameron presented us with our caps! It was indeed an important occasion!

On October the thirteenth, we were initiated by the Dental Nurses Alumni Society.

We bravely withstood initiation and its attending pranks, and I think most of us rather enjoyed the ordeal. Refreshments were served at the

close of the evening, after which we were cordially welcomed by members of the Alumni.

Our first party held on Tuesday evening, December the first at the "Old Mill" was a very enjoyable event, and was well attended by the class.

This year's Dentantics presented a sparkling Musical Comedy called "Marrying Marian", and our Nurses played a big part in its success. The principals were all excellent, and the attractive, peppy chorus was a decided hit.

The most beautiful class event of the year was our second party which took place on Friday evening, March the eleventh, in the main dining room of the Royal York Hotel. Miss Cameron and Dell Elliott, our class president, received the guests. Seventeen couples were present, and danced to the lilting strains of Romanellis' orchestra.

It is difficult to realize that this happy year has nearly ended.

Soon our paths must separate, but we sincerely hope that we shall be successful in our chosen profession of Dental Nursing; and that as time goes on, the class of 1932 will prove to be a credit to the Dental College.

3T2

Busy? No. Let's smoke! Where? Oh, the Buckingham Clinic or Rosenthal's. Right. We are on our way, and how we are on our way! The class of 3T2 is at the bat—ninth innings—two strikes—two balls—one to come—the final(s). However, after our tortuous ascent to fifth year most of us are still in good spirits, especially Dave Dymant, who feels certain of passing, and does prosthetic dentistry so well he says he is a second Dr. Switzer. Alstad has been told that he has to graduate—lucky fellow! Ashton is indifferent—usually to arguments in the lab. We expect orthodontia Barr to ligature his way through with flying colours! Chestah Burns, is on the inside track for afternoon tea—how do you do it? Hot Shot Beesley wins the bronze medal of Tobby for speed in operative. He thinks sandbagging is a new form of investing. What we have a Walter Winchell in our midst—the dental nurses' best friend—Biggs. And here's to Don Black the sheik of them all in literary fields—Hot Cha Caterino will be greatly missed next year in the local (surgery) circles. "Fleet of Foot" Cooke does not believe in parties except at week ends. Cote spends his week ends doing photography from 8.30-9.30 a.m. each day. St. Clair Duncanson has been heard to

swear—naughty Dunc, don't let partial dentures disturb your equilibrium! Davey Dyment is so passively quiet this year we feel like making spring dentures automatically biting when such lapses occur. Hampton, one student immune from nurses, makes dentistry pay. Syd Hopkins has been advised to give up dentistry. Is it the orchard laugh or the free-lancing? Ben Hyman, the philosopher and crooner of note, is an ardent student of dentistry. B. R. Jones has definitely given up track work—and will finish the course with a full kit. Nice work Brucy! Kinney-Boy has been caught laughing—something up the sleeve? Let us in on it Kinney, old pal. Jack—the Kruetzer wonder, Einstein's only rival in dentistry, is with the boys this year. How does it feel Jackie, to celebrate? C. A. MacDonald, a diamond in the rough, thinks anyone who complains about infirmary fees, would insist upon pasteurization if a child. Tommy Marsh is to be congratulated upon being the only "T" bearer in 3T2—nice going Marsh. S. A. E. Merritt, a rugby player of note, has adopted the aviator's insignia. It trembles on my lips my dear! J. B. Milne, the perfect host, almost went temperamental but gave it up for dentistry. Haroldy Mitchell the artist, never does to-day what he can do to-morrow. There's one exception he's a wow to do operative dentistry! Model, the sphinx of 3T2—hear ye—hear ye—but speaketh not—He is a model to the class. (Indian) Oliver has a good word for all. It is said that he once walked over to a chesterfield at the Royal York upon which sat two fair dental nurses, "May I have this dance" said he. Immediately both nurses got up to dance. What power hath the eye! Clarence Orton can borrow from any student—because honest John Orton always returns the article. Some chaps wonder if there is no love? Thermot Pearson gets his goil, and how he gets them! Rumour has it that Gordy has fallen too. Congratulations! Red Roberts, after seeing the play rehearsed, tried one act himself and was caught—kissing—yes kissing. How about the Players' Guild, Red? "Mad on" Shaver, so called because he never gets mad congratulated Woody first. Gerald Stafford—this year's social leader—deserves credit for his parties and his interest in sports. R. T. Stewart believes in co-operation with R. T. but plays good basketball! Arthur Thompson—Colonel for short—has become a publisher of merit. We would love to dramatize his talks to patients. They hold us spellbound—Onward Arthur to the goal. G. W. Willmott the piper, brings pleasure to the nurses—Willmott for Dean of Nurses! Les Wood came second but won his race. Nice going Leslie—s'tough to drive the wagon though! R. A. Wylie, Smuck to you, took great delight in organizing fifth year to win the rifle shoot! Wylie is all set to practise and settle down. Johnny Black our inimitable hockey manager, is in quarantine with the mumps, hence this isolation—they say mumps is infectious and contagious.

Note: comments, suits for damages, daggerish looks, etc., should be directed to Louis Cote—year rep—of Hya Yaka—after 9.30 a.m. week days. No correspondence opened on Sundays.

3T4

With the long summer vacation ended our Sophomores returned to Varsity to be enrolled as Third Year Dents. There seemed to be quite a step forward with this registration; for the Seniors and Juniors would now acknowledge us as a potent factor in the workings of our student body. And now with this session culminating, we feel that the third year men have lived up to expectations. The welcome back was most cordial and reassuring as each of the professors introduced us into the new and continued subjects of the term. To talk over the doings of the summer in groups and pairs occupied many happy moments during the first week or so.

3T4 has had a splendid class spirit from the start of the course. This year the boys have stuck together in class activities true to form. It has been a very busy year; and at times when work seemed to weigh too heavily upon us, someone would consider a little holiday a necessary requirement to revive the flagging morale. The suggestion put to a vote was in nearly every case (the reason being justifiable and made known to the authorities concerned), sanctioned unanimously. And in every case the brief holiday resulting with a trip to the Imperial, etc., etc., seemed to put new blood in veins and pep into brains on return to work.

We have had a very full year academically. The 8.30 lectures started us off each morning; and the labs. mixed in with the lectures following, continued often till 5.30 p.m., with an hour off at noon for lunch. But every day had its high-lights, and innumerable humorous incidents in lecture and lab. left lasting memories. Operative Lab. at times seemed more like a rendezvous than a place of work. For when we had duly completed the requirements (and only at such times!), a war was waged between east and west, chip-blowers and H_2O furnishing artillery and ammunition. When developing X-ray pictures of root-canal fillings in the special developing boxes, the other fellow often took revenge, too, on his defenceless neighbour. In the Prosthetic Lab. the boys usually sang and worked. The "popular hits" were rendered in stirring harmony as the pieces came into public notice. Hardy sang the "Tomato and Potato" song with touching emotion. Prof. Wasteneys made Biochemistry lectures more interesting to the fellows by allowing pipe and fag to assist deep thought. The P. H. Nurses' class in Physiology lectures afforded variety and much interest.

The class of 3T4 has had some enjoyable social functions. In November a class-party was held at the Embassy. Our year won the prize for the best skit at the Noctem Cuckoo skit-night in Hart House last fall, the skit being a humourous parody with a Bacteriological Lab. for setting. The Dental At-home in the Roof Gardens Room of the Royal York gave us a very enjoyable evening with good music and fine company from faculty and student body.

At the Dents Track-meet George Walden won the cup presented by Dean Seccombe for high man in the various entries. Peterson participated in the track events at the Intercollegiate meet at McGill. Win Cunningham played fine hockey on the Sr. Intercollegiate team which defeated McGill to win the championship. Moore on defence and Shillington forward on our Sr. Dents' hockey team meant much in winning the Interfaculty Championship and bringing the Jennings Cup into our halls again for the twelfth time since this cup was first presented in 1899.

We wonder! why John Drummond seems to be in the realms of bliss since his recent trip to Detroit during the Easter vacation; if Dr. Wasteneys would have been more lucid had he accepted Guss. Panzica's "Lucky Strike" placed for him before lecture on his desk; if Jerry Harwood will become an ardent front bencher with R. B. Bennett in the Ottawa House upon his graduation. We further wonder: why Frank Whetham makes an occasional trip home to Brantford; what Harry Cominsky would have done had the little scrap continued on the ice at the final game between Pharmacy and Dents. We wonder if Lawson Leake's girl-friend prefers a pompadour to a part.

And now with only a few weeks to go until the finals begin, determination urges us on to our best efforts in order that the coming vacation may be climaxed with the entry this fall into the Infirmary and practical dentistry.

3T3

As if by the sound of a gong we the members of 3T3 assemble together within the old walls to resume once again our pursuit of a degree! To be or not to be! It was with trembling hearts and palsied hands that we received our first patient. What a disappointment to find the difference between working on pucks and in patients' mouths. Why had we never been taught by our worthy professors that the correct position for operating on the distal of upper third molars was on our head? Fortunately these conditions did not inhibit our progress. Speaking of this we do not ever remember having a desire to take an afternoon off to go, en masse, to a show, rather instead the faculty had to pass a ruling about working later than 8.30 p.m.—evening appointments thus being curtailed.

Fourth year, following its yearly precedent omitted having a year party—this has now been considered unnecessary. Instead we decided in a very loyal manner to support our Alma Mater and beloved Faculty in their social functions. After all there is nothing quite so noble as a class sacrificing its own social extravagances for the sake of a higher ideal.

Athletically our men were out in front in every big issue. The athletic directorate has long since learned that fourth year is dependable in that line.

Dramatics, likewise was well supported both in the presentation of Noctem Cuckoo and Dentantics. In regard to the former some notable critic was overheard to mention that our group possessed "impeachable talent". We were able to demonstrate this later in Dentantics.

We wish here to give credit to the following for their participation in the year's activities:—

Hockey —Henry (defence)

Dupuis (centre)

Connor (goal)

Soccer —Carbert (1st T holder)

Dramatics—Austin (Valentine)

Hancock (Charles)

Pepper (Cicero)

Lehman (Orchestra)

And our worthy President—Al Lyons.

PAX VOBISCU M

3T5

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

FIFTEEN BURNING QUESTIONS

1. Is it a fact that Oscar Lang is seriously considering entering Varsity's *GYMNASTIC* Squad competing for Intercollegiate honours next year?
2. That "Tubor" Hudson has acquired a reputation for "breaking beds" and for stepping out with his country cousins?
3. That a certain distinguished member of 3T5 has this year been operating a private Bus Service between TORONTO and OSHAWA. Week-end trips a Specialty!?
4. Is it possible that Joe R.'s baldness is attributable to a tightened scalp? (Refer to Dr. Watt's lecture of 17.12.31).
5. Where, oh where, did Ernie get that fashionable Derby? Can it be one of Woolworth's Specials?
6. Rumour has it that Raymond's present tendencies point to an early matrimonial career so great are his affections and devoted attention to "the Nurse"?
7. That the Three Musketeers, Dalt, Ralph and Doug., are planning to occupy next year a "De Luxe" apartment with chesterfield suite, radio, etc., etc.?
8. That "Red" Boyes has taken to HIKING on the public highway as his latest hobby?
9. Why is "Biscuits" so fond of "Whiting" that he uses it even for investing Inlays?
10. How will "Wally" get along to school without his fair escort next year? Will he be lucky enough to secure another Dental Nurse as nice and as sociable as I----?
11. Where was "Sandy" last Easter Monday night? Why was he not at school the following day?
12. Is it a fact that Nelles "Bunny" has decided to specialize in Orthodontia?
13. That our worthy friend "Guss" is inclined to change his opinion about Women? He *actually* took a smart member of the fair sex to the "Dental Get-Together" at the Toronto Art Gallery, and intends taking her out again to the next S.C.A. "At Home". Is that so?

14. Why has Bill Garard been branded with the sobriquet "Blowpipe", and Bruce with "The Bride"?
15. Last but not least, when is a T-O-O-T-H *not* a Tooth? Can Mussolini (Dr. Conforto) supply the answer? He knows *everything*. And how!?

Having solved the above problems, we may now proceed with a brief review of the year's activities. Our class this year numbers the same as that of our Freshman year, despite the fact that nine of the "Old Brigade" are no longer with us. The usual exciting experiences over the initiation of this year's Frosh went over in a big way. The Baptismal ceremony performed with dignity and grace in the College wash-room, followed by a liberal application of axle grease over their bare foreheads and entire scalps should long be remembered by every unfortunate Freshman who passed through the trying ordeal. And the parade of the entire Frosh body in befitting uniform around the College—St. George block under the able command of Captain Joe Peters and Lieutenant Bill Young of the Soph Regiment formed a fitting climax to the initiation proceedings.

Our skit at "Noctem Cuckoo" last November received honourable mention. At Dentantics our fair co-ed Marg acquitted herself admirably in her role of Mrs. Bohunkus in the Musical Comedy "Marrying Marian". Two class parties were held during the year, at the Silver Slipper and the Embassy Club respectively, and a good time was had by all.

In the line of sports 3T5 has been well represented. Our own Eddie, the flying ace, has won his name on the Track as a sprinter of note, and we are looking forward to his bringing honour in the very near future to our year and to the University. At Water Polo and Swimming, Earl Bancroft stands in a class by himself, and was one of the leading members of this year's Varsity Water Polo B team. Hudson, King, Dore, and Smith represented us in Interfaculty Rugby. McCubbin, Boyes, Bedard and O'Shaughnessy took part in Basketball. Hackett, Young, Weldon and Bennett contributed their quota in Baseball, while Sprott and Bedard were our representatives in Interfaculty Soccer.

Outside of the above activities the year has been a quiet one, devoted principally to the faithful performance of our various academic duties.

The following note has been left to the last to culminate a year of special interest. It is our pleasing duty to record our sincere appreciation of the interests which Mr. Rous, Honorary President of our class continues to take in us. In the early part of this year he made the announcement that he was pleased to offer a trophy in the form of a shield to be

awarded to a member of 3T5 on the following considerations: capacity for leadership, academic standing and athletic ability. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Rous for this kind offer which should act as an incentive towards instilling us with that true *mens sana in corpore sano* spirit.

3T6

Our first year at the Dental College is drawing swiftly to a close and looking back on the sands of time, we find that many interesting events have been deeply imbedded. The memory of entering the University world will always be retained by us for it is like a step from an old world into a new one which is to determine our future work.

The first outstanding event was of course, initiation. For two or three weeks, second year cast hungry glances at the freshmen, wondering just what they would be able to do that would make first year most uncomfortable for a few weeks. This was their opportunity of getting back for the way they had been treated the year before. The freshettes were allowed off very easily after stumbling through God Save the King; but the freshmen were put through the old mill and came up the stairs looking pretty sheepish although it must be admitted that they were all real good sports about the whole affair. Even "Presy's" hair was slightly mussed, and you can imagine how he would feel. The boys all wore tattered collars for several weeks with the exception of one day, which first and second years will not forget in a hurry.

The first year party was held at the Silver Slipper in January and everyone had a real good time. After attending a physics lab. for 3 hours in the afternoon, the class was feeling rather lively? Whipple and Green were so engrossed with the surroundings that they are not quite sure even now just who was there, but with these exceptions the others looked as if they enjoyed having even the freshettes present.

There are always a few men in every year who consider the opposite sex a hindrance at any time, and first year is no exception. One fine Saturday morning it so happened that the 3 young ladies were absent. On Monday morning several passed the remark that they had accomplished far more on Saturday morning than on any other. On the other hand there were 2 or 3 who missed them terribly, Gord Miller and Norm Simons will agree of course. Perhaps the freshettes had a rest not only from the work but—well as the old saying goes "A fine time was had by everyone".

First year was well represented in the field of sports and the boys who played on the basketball and hockey teams deserved credit. They worked real hard and how they hated to miss those drawing and chemistry labs., that is with the exception of Squires who was far beyond the class in chemistry, well anyway he would have been if Hazy hadn't bothered him so much.

The class of 3T6 is a congenial one and at the end of the 5 years the members will all think of the happy days in *first* year, for the rumour goes that the other years are much harder. Oh well that is merely something pleasant to look forward to.

Women Analysis

C. A. McDONALD, 3T2

"It seems to me that blondes are more simple, and I can get away with more, whereas brunettes are deeper and more able to anticipate what is coming, which is what I don't like."—C. A. McDONALD.

They occur wherever man exists. Seldom in the free state; with few exceptions, the combined state is preferred. Easily changed from the free state to the combined, but very difficult to change from the combined to the free state. Specimens in the free state are usually very young specimens.

Physical Properties: All colors and sizes, usually in a disguised condition. If in a disguised condition are very dangerous to clergymen and men in other walks of life. Face covered with a film of composite material. They freeze at any moment but melt when properly treated. Proper treatment is unknown, as different specimens require different treatment and the same specimen may not respond a second time to the same treatment. They are very active and possess great affinity for gold, silver, platinum, precious stones, and paper currency. Are able to absorb quantities of food at any time especially at inopportune moments. They turn green when placed beside a more beautiful specimen and quite frequently produce strange sounds. The young and fresh variety have great magnetic attraction but are inclined to age very rapidly. They are of very delicate texture and require tender and constant care or they are subject to spontaneous combustion which condition means ruin of everything in sight.

Fragments of the Best

Selected by D. B.

Only the young have such moments. I don't mean the very young. No. The very young have, properly speaking, no moments. It is the privilege of early youth to live in advance of its days, in all the beautiful continuity of hope, which knows no pauses and no introspection.

The Shadow Line,
JOSEPH CONRAD

* * * * *

Memory is a delicate instrument. Like an old musical box it will lie silent for long years; then a mere nothing, a jerk, a tremor, will start the spring, and from beneath its decent covering of dust, it will talk to us of forgotten passion and desire.

Limehouse Nights,
THOMAS BURKE.

* * * * *

I examined it carefully. It seemed to me the face of someone who had a secret, but whether that secret was good or evil I could not say. Its beauty was a beauty molded out of many mysteries—the beauty, in fact, which is psychological, not plastic—and the faint smile that just played across the lips was far too subtle to be really sweet.

The Sphinx Without a Secret,
OSCAR WILDE.

* * * * *

Old men with beards and slim lads scarce twenty years of age, comrades without difference. Beside them their lieutenants, little more than children, yet the leaders of many a night raid. And behind them the army of slain. Thus they tramp onward, step by step, sick, half-starving, without ammunition, in thin companies, with eyes that still fail to comprehend it; escaped out of that underworld, on the road back into life.

The Road Back,
ERICH MARIA REMARQUE.

* * * * *

The effect is out of all proportion to the cause. Two persons, neither of them, it may be, very amiable or very beautiful, meet, speak a little, and look into each other's eyes. That has been done a dozen or so of times in the experience of either with no great result. But on this occasion all is different.

Virginibus Puerisque,
R. L. STEVENSON.

Everyone knows that Sir Dominick Holden, the famous Indian Surgeon, made me his heir, and that his death changed me in an hour from a hard-working and impecunious medical man, to a well-to-do landed proprietor. Many know also that there were at least five people between the inheritance and me, and that Sir Dominick's selection appeared to be altogether arbitrary and whimsical. I can assure them, however, that they are quite mistaken and that, although I only knew Sir Dominick in the closing years of his life, there were none the less very real reasons why he should show his goodwill towards me.

Tales of Twilight and the Unseen,

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

* * * * *

— Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

The World is Too Much With Us,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

* * * * *

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms of the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

I am the Captain of My Soul,

W. E. HENLEY.

* * * * *

O nate mecum, worn and lined
Our faces show, but that is naught;
Our hearts are young 'neath wrinkled rind:
Life's more amusing than we thought!

Ballads of Middle Age,

ANDREW LANG.

* * * * *

But of a greenness!—yes, M'sieu!
And then the sky so blue!—so blue!
And when I dropped my immortelle,
How the birds sang! (lifting her apron to her eyes)
This poor Ma'am'selle!

Good Night Babette,

HENRY AUSTIN DOBSON.

Ah! what would the world be to us,
 If the children were no more?
 We should dread the desert behind us
 Worse than the dark before.

Children.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

* * * * *

We look before and after,
 And pine for what is not.
 Our sincerest laughter
 With some pain is fraught;
 Our sweetest songs are those
 That tell of saddest thought.

To A Skylark,
 SHELLEY.

The Force of Imagination

GORDON W. SPINKS, 3T3

The beings of the mind are not of clay
 Essentially immortal, they create
 And multiply in us a brighter ray
 And more beloved existence.

REV. DIXON BURNS, of Toronto.

Imagination is the power by which the child transfers himself and his environment into a land of makebelieve.

Imagination is the origin of making ideals. We all follow ideals, consciously or unconsciously.

Imagination should be fed by the right food.

Imagination in the child is fed on:

- (1) Stories which he reads.
- (2) Experience.

Is it not true that as we progress along the road of professionalism that we become so interested, so engrossed in the one particular subject that we neglect a part of our personality which if properly developed can become a great source of happiness to us? I speak of our imagination.

How the young child loves to imagine. It is his greatest mental activity. He loves to conjure up incident, situations of the most thrilling character, plan and build castles in the air. One moment he may imagine himself to be a Don Juan, Babe Ruth, or a Nelson. It makes no differ-

ence which one; in any characterization he is perfectly happy. After all are not all our plans just dreams? How seldom do they work out the way we intended.

Many of us have almost ceased to imagine. We have nothing before us. We graduate and go out in life with the same outlook. We shun the slightest whim or whiff that comes into our mind as being something childish, something to be put down before it grows to haunt us. We are afraid to face the facts of life. We won't let our imaginations help us. Psychologists say that this is due largely to a suppression of this great power in the child by parents who are wholly ignorant of its potentialities. The imaginary experiences of the child are misconstrued as falsehoods. The child does not mean to lie or pad-up the incident directly; if such be the case it is because of lack of understanding between the parents and the child regarding the meaning of truthfulness, so that unconsciously he has drawn from this great source to help him in his defence. Now you will wonder, what all this has to do with the adult? The dentist who has graduated without a reasonable degree of development of this factor of his personality is a deadhead. He is doomed to failure in life generally. He may become a great operator but will remain an obscurity to his profession and to the world in which he lives. He will lead people to think that dentistry is a narrow profession, which it would undoubtedly become if all dentists were of the same mind as he. Dentistry is just as narrow as we make it. We need not say when we leave here, as one man said to me, "It's all a lot of bunk. I could have learned as much dentistry in three years as I did in five." It would be useless to say in just how much esteem that practitioner is held as a citizen by his fellows. The university is for the development of these other faculties which belong to each and every one of us in a greater or lesser degree. Take your whim or whiff of a dream to the altar and watch it grow. Even if it hasn't any green leaves or flowers by the time you graduate that does not say that the germ is dead. Certainly you will have evidence of it later. Probably others may be glad to hear and see your flowers: but the main thing will be that you will have the flowers and the joy of them when others whom you knew only a short time past are nurturing stumps and twigs. Probably the world will laugh at you as some may at this feeble attempt of mine. Probably it will say "Oh, he is just an old professional man gone bugs over art." But whatever it is—be it art, music, writing, politics or anything else—you will have the joy of doing that thing which no one can take away from you. Who knows that you were really meant to be a dentist anyway? And in that case some of us had better start our imaginations at top speed to-day. It may bring another genius out of the world to startle posterity.

Imagination is the force by which this world is run.

The Sino-Japanese Conflict and its Future Results

By FRED H. PON, 3T6

In the brief résumé of the far eastern dilemma, I will state my own point of view in regard to the situation. Being Chinese, it is natural that I am in deep sympathy with the Chinese Republic. This is not only because of my nationality, but because it is apparent to every one that Japan is undoubtedly the aggressor in the present trouble. Japan, under various pretexts, has violated the numerous treaties which she signed with the other powers recognizing the sovereignty of China. She has broken the Kellog Pact, the Nine Power Treaty, and the Covenant of the League of Nations by the ruthless attack on China without bringing whatever grievances she had against China before the League of Nations, which she should have done in accordance with these treaties. Japan claims that China is an organized country, but it will be remembered that it took France about a century to settle her problems and England about seven years.

It will be remembered that since the beginning of civilization, China has been a peace-loving nation remaining apart from the other nations, despising them as inferior peoples and choosing to develop her ancient and sacred civilization in her own way and to serve her own ends. Japan remained apart in a similar fashion until quite recently. About fifty years ago, she saw her ancient weapons of war were very inadequate compared to those of the western nations. Since then Japan has used all her energy in producing an efficient Army and Navy, finally embarking on a policy of imperialism which resulted in the present attack on China. Beginning on Manchuria and then Shanghai, Japan disclaims that Manchuria is an integral part of China, even after she has signed the Washington Treaty of 1923, recognizing this land as part of China, with the United States and other signatories of the treaty.—Japan never breaks her promises, it is always China.

In order to realize her grandiose ambitions, Japan is deliberately menacing the peace of the world as did Germany in 1914. The barbarous policy of the Tokio government first revealed itself in the ruthless killing of innocent Chinese civilians after her occupation of Manchuria. Another outrage as great as the latter was suffered by the Chinese when the Japanese forces destroyed the great press of Shanghai which supplied the students of the Orient with literature of all kinds. This great loss is irreplaceable, and generations from now the Chinese people will remember this horrible deed of the Japanese.

An interesting phase of this question is the attitude taken by the League of Nations towards Japan and *vice versa*. Japan's policy is merely a following out of that outlined by General Lanaka, Premier of Japan in 1927. This policy is to occupy Manchuria, overcome Shanghai, with the view to establishing a base from which to conquer all China as soon as she feels strong enough to do so. This policy has been concealed from the League of Nations by the ruse that Japan is merely occupying the above territories to suppress Communism. The conquering of Manchuria, and the placing of the boy Emperor as Dictator is the first step of Lanaka's plan of conquering China and——and will she be satisfied?

The attitude of the League of Nations, to my opinion, can only be explained by either of the following: (1) It is afraid to interfere, as this interference would cause a terrific world conflict, (2) It has been deceived by the Japanese communist blind. The first great test of the efficiency of the League since its formation in 1918 is here. In my opinion it has failed utterly to cope with the situation. It is to be hoped that the Peace Conference now assembled at Shanghai will come to a decision or effect some action which will ensure the end of the hostilities between China and Japan, and the future peace of the world.

As previously mentioned, Japan, for the past fifty years, has been constantly strengthening her military forces. Now when she attacked an apparently defenceless country, the world is surprised to find that the complete military machine of Japan is held back by only one of Chinese, the 19th Troop. The Chinese people were at first overcome with fear at the advance of the Island Empire's terrific forces of all kinds. Soon, however, realizing the latter's strength, the morale of the Chinese people was aroused. One may wonder why Japan was not contented with Manchuria. The answer to this is that having conquered the country so easily, she underestimated China's resistance. The military commanders believed that Shanghai could be conquered in twenty-four hours. When the mistake was realized Japan could not withdraw. Although those in charge wished to return to their own country and prevent a vain sacrifice of lives they could not as Japan's weakness would thus be displayed to all the world.

As the result of the Japanese actions, the labors of the disarmament conference seemed to have been spent in vain. It has shown many powers, especially Great Britain and the U.S.A., the outcome of scrapping their warships. The former has planned to spend millions of dollars in fortifying her naval base in Singapore, and the latter, millions in building up a navy. Japan has created fear which is a sure sign that war is not a nightmare of the past. She has disregarded the wishes of the League of Nations and has threatened to withdraw on numerous occasions.

This article is of particular interest to the Canadian people because the conflict will result in China trading much more extensively with Canada as her trade will no doubt gradually decrease with Japan. The exchange of products will lead to a better understanding between Canada and her neighbour across the Pacific Ocean and will develop a friendship which will make unnecessary the fear of conflict between China and the British Dominion.

The Student Volunteer Movement

GEORGE F. WALDEN, 3T4

This is an organization that exists to-day in the colleges and universities of Canada and the United States. The distinctive purpose of this organization is the enlistment of students for missionary work amongst the foreign population of the world.

Once in a student's generation the quadrennial convention is held which is composed of many student delegates and outstanding leaders both from our Dominion and the United States. Through this medium the unity and vitality of this rapidly growing movement is preserved. Conventions have been held at Kansas City, Rochester, Detroit and occasionally Canada comes in on one.

The most noted and celebrated of missionaries living to-day began their careers as student volunteers and at the present, though retired from active work, are giving creditable and able leadership to this movement by making its importance known on college campuses.

Missions, to us who are less interested, are an interpretation of the customs and beliefs of peoples in remote lands, which unfolds to us a greater comprehension and appreciation of their life, and consequently a greater internationalism is promoted which, in conclusion I will say, is the basic unit for a future world peace.



DRAMATICS EXECUTIVE

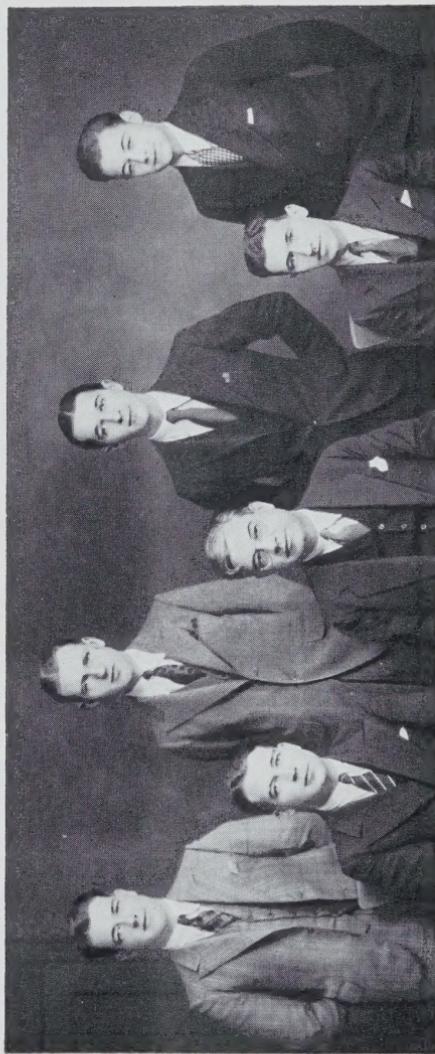
Top Row—Brotman, Sprott, Purdy, Johnstone, Clarke.
Bottom Row—Smith, Dr. Mason (Hon. Pres.), Milne (Pres.), Wright, Thompson.

Dramatics

This activity incorporates two main features during the school year Noctem Cuckoo and Dentantics. Noctem Cuckoo is the inter-year skit competition the winner of which receives the Gaston-Brule cup. It is customary to have the inter-year basket-ball play-offs during the evening. For the remainder of the evening an elaborate dance program is arranged. This activity affords every student in the Faculty to give vent to his various talents. It is a real dental student's night. The third year won the cup this year with a very superior skit.

Dentantics

This is produced every spring in Hart House Theatre. It takes the form of a play or musical comedy in which every student with any dramatic ability is offered an opportunity to express himself. This activity also includes the dental nurses. As well as obtaining much enjoyment from this activity the student receives a training in dramatics. This year Dentantics took the form of a musical comedy and it was a remarkable success.



AT HOME COMMITTEE

Top Row—Twible, Lehman, Dore, Cooke,
Front Row—Stafford (Pres.), Dean Seccombe (Hon. Pres.), J. Black.

Fraternity Notes

XI PSI PHI

The College Chapter of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity held its annual "At Home" at the Royal York Hotel on February the nineteenth. The evening was in the form of a Cabaret Supper Dance. Many out-of-town graduates were present for the function. Dean and Mrs. Seccombe were the guest representatives from the Faculty and Mr. Clarence Orton, accompanied by Miss Isabel Denison, was the guest representative from the Delta Chi Chapter of Psi Omega. The patronesses were Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Mrs. G. MacLean and Mrs. Duff.

The committee in charge—Dr. J. Duff, R. A. Wylie (Convenor) D. MacFarlane and G. B. Shillington.

Many delightful dances were held at the Chapter House, the Embassy and Silver Slipper throughout the year.

The annual banquet given in compliment to the graduating members was held in Hart House on April the twenty-ninth.

We feel highly honoured in having as our new Deputy Supreme, President Dr. A. Gordon MacLean.

DELTA CHI CHAPTER OF PSI OMEGA

Delta Chi Chapter of Psi Omega has had a very interesting and successful year. Many important events occurred, the most important one being the formation of an Alumni Chapter on March 19th, at the chapter house.

Several dances were held at the chapter house, during the year, which were well attended by both pledges and members.

On February 15th quite an exciting hockey game was held at the Varsity Arena between the 2nd and 3rd floors. 3rd floor was victorious to the tune of 4-3.

The annual At-Home was held on February 26th at the Royal York Hotel, with a midnight supper, put up in the true Royal York style. Dancing continued until 3 a.m. The Patronesses were Mrs. W. Seccombe, and Mrs. F. Cole. Mr. S. J. Hopkins was the guest from the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.

The active winter season closed with the Annual Stag Banquet on February 27th, at the Royal York Hotel, at which there was a fine graduate attendance, along with the active members.

The Power of The Press

By D. M. STOCKWELL, 3T3

"One can never tell what might happen when travelling on a train nowadays," remarked Mr. Jerome as he leaned back on the cushioned seat of the Pullman. "Only yesterday the papers were filled with the accounts of a train robbery in Arizona." Mr. Saunders, his companion, who was watching the desert speed past, turned slowly towards Jerome, saying, "Yes, that is true. It does seem a common occurrence."

The train was slowing down at Winnemucca. The station platform was filled with people, who crowded eagerly about the car entrance to see who was getting on, and who was leaving the train.

The station itself was a small affair, having a steep triangular roof, painted a brilliant green. For its shape it looked like a doll's house. There were just two rooms, the ticket and telegraph office, and the waiting room. However, it was in keeping with the size of the village which contained not more than fifteen houses, most of them small and weather-beaten.

Pushing their way through the crowd, two men hurriedly got on the train, and took their seats directly opposite that of our two travellers. These men aroused the curiosity of the crowd, because they remained so close together, and because they were of entirely different types.

One of the men was middle-aged, about six feet tall and dressed in a tailored black suit. He had warm friendly brown eyes, and glossy black hair. His companion, however, wore faded blue overalls, partly covered by a worn mackinaw. His steel-blue eyes had a cruel look. His mouth which was always twitching, made one realize that he was an addict of drugs. His closely cropped hair was significant.

Mr. Jerome leaned toward his companion and whispered, "Aren't they handcuffed to each other?" His companion turned quickly towards the two men and, after a moment or two of scrutiny, answered Jerome in the affirmative. It seemed that in a few minutes, everybody in the car realized that the burly-faced man was a prisoner—probably one of the most dangerous criminals in the country.

Evening was gradually settling over the valley, golden clouds cast a glow over the country. The gold gradually faded to an orange, which was soon encompassed by the growing twilight. Far out in the valley, a group of twinkling lights revealed a small town. The twilight deepened into the blackest of nights. A huge yellow moon rose in the east, but before it could get started on its trip across the heavens, its light was

shut out by the gathering storm clouds. The people on the train gradually left the car at the first call for dinner.

"I wonder who he is?" remarked Mr. Jerome as he entered the diner. "It seems to me that I recently saw his picture in the papers in connection with a jail-break in Los Angeles last week."

"Did you notice how cruel he looked? Always glancing from one object to another?" asked his companion. "And his face is all scarred." I, for one, am going to spend a restless night, with such a sinister fellow as that sleeping across from me. I wonder how the other people feel about him."

His question was quickly answered by glancing from one table to another, for the people were all talking excitedly about the criminal.

Outside, the rain beat against the window. Now and then a campfire penetrated through the darkness. Lightning, followed by a distant roar of thunder, lit up the surrounding country. The lights of the scattered roundhouses smirched the blackness. A brilliant flash of lightning revealed for an instant a dead tree, whose white branches reached out into the night like long fingers trying to grasp its prey.

Upon returning from dinner, it was evident that they were expected to retire early, as the porter had most of the berths made up. The two men who had excited so much comment, had retired for the night, and it was not very long before all were in their berths.

"They should not allow such people to travel in trains with other passengers, was Mr. Saunders' first remark as the lights were turned off."

"No," returned Mr. Jerome. "Suppose he should try to get away in the night. Other criminals have done it before. I remember reading where one criminal killed his guard, and then held up the people on the train."

The long moaning whistle of the train added to the loneliness of the surrounding atmosphere. Several hours passed, but nothing unusual occurred. The people in the car were sinking into sleep. Suddenly Mr. Saunders spoke excitedly. "Isn't that someone running down the aisle?" The two travellers quickly pulled the curtains back, and their eyes encountered only the empty aisle, with the subdued lights at each end. The "Gold Coast Limited" thundered and rocked on through the darkness.

Like the rest of the people, Jerome and Saunders finally slept, but suddenly they were awakened by someone calling.

"Who was that?" they both said at once. "The train is stopped. Something has happened."

The call was repeated again in a shrill voice, "Train murder! Train murder!"

"Someone has been killed on the train," ejaculated Saunders. With the last call it seemed that everybody in the car was awake. People were moving about in the aisles. Jerome and Saunders jumped up and ran to the car door. Outside dawn was breaking. Someone in the clearing darkness called "Sacramento Bee!!" Read all about the train murder!!!!

But the two men across the aisle slept peacefully on.

Motion Pictures in Dentistry

H. G. M. AYRE, 3T4

One of the interesting developments in the advancement of dental science is that of the many uses being found for motion pictures in all branches of dental work. Even in the early days of motion pictures certain large infirmaries and clinics had motion pictures taken of dental subjects. The advent of practical motion picture equipment for the use of the amateur photographer has made it possible for dentists, doctors, surgeons, dental infirmaries and other institutions to make more extended use of motion pictures. Let us review some of the great possibilities of a more extensive use of motion pictures in dental education.

Consider for a moment the precise deft movements of the master operator attempting—nay, succeeding—in an operation hitherto considered impossible. Only a privileged few can follow such an operation and in a few favored localities only is such an operation possible. With motion pictures the greatest scientific dramas portrayed by the greatest dental artists in the world can be staged in the smallest dental schools, and for the smallest clinics of practitioners in isolated localities, and not once, but many times. Of great importance also is the time factor in dental work. For example, a motion picture of a complete root canal operation that would take many days to complete could be condensed into one or two reels and shown in a very few minutes. Various items of especial importance could be illustrated by animated drawings and models. The pictures could be shown on a portable "talkie" combination and a synchronized lecture by an eminent dental teacher could be given, explaining points to which particular attention should be directed.

Motion pictures can now be taken of delicate operations without interfering with the dental surgeon. These films would be of great benefit to dentists all over the world who, by projecting them, can study the operative or any dental procedure as often as they desire, perfecting their own technique and possibly improving upon that of the original.

Living records are the best foundation on which to develop new advances in dental knowledge or research. Nor is research the only branch of dentistry that is helped by the living records of motion pictures. Any branch of the profession can make use of them. An example of this could readily be found in a stubborn orthodontic case in which treatment extends over a great many months and possibly years. Motion pictures taken at intervals will prove the progress—slow but sure—in a way that materially encourages both the operator and the patient.

Possibly the greatest advantage of all in motion pictures in dentistry would be in the training of dental students. Another great advantage is in the use of pictures in the training of dental nurses to a higher standard of efficiency. After witnessing pictures showing the duties of the nurse in various operations and procedures and having them explained in detail the student nurse enters the operating room with a full knowledge of what is about to happen and what will be expected of her.

To the dental nurse, to the dental student, to the general dental practitioner, to the dental specialist, to the dental research worker, motion pictures in dentistry have a great possibility.

The Dental Night at The Grange

To many of the undergraduates, graduates and faculty members, the night at the Grange must stand out as an epic event. Dentistry to the fore! To-day the faculty and the students are wide awake enough and keen enough to appreciate the fact that there is more in life than dentistry.

Digressing, may we add that this is the second successful dental get-together at the Grange. We are indeed honored in having the Grange, with its treasures of art, gleaned with tireless effort throughout uncertain years, displayed exclusively for the dental profession.

We as undergraduates appreciate the need of a knowledge of art as well as of music and the other muses. May we have many more such nights even though they be yearly events.

We might add that much credit is due to Dean Seccombe, Mr. Rous and the year representatives for their combined efforts in putting the get-together night across.

The Masquerade

The Hart House Masquerade Ball is one of the best representative dances of the year. Each college or faculty receives one ticket for every four male students registered and in this way the occasion presents a cosmopolitan gathering of students with their lady friends, in masquerade costumes.

This event is anticipated by many, months ahead. The large number of cleverly planned costumes is the result of weeks of hard work. There are those representing Russian nobility, Ghandi, Felix the cat, Perrot (bourgeoise), sailors, costumes of the Elizabethans, ancient Greeks, Arabian sheiks, Spaniards, costumes of the Victorian Age and even pyjamas or a bag may form a comical display.

The grand march is a sight worth seeing and to determine the prize costumes taxes a formidable group of leading Toronto artists to the utmost as they pick and choose from the motley crowd, slowly marching by in the big Gym. It must be a thrilling experience to be called to the inner circle or sanctum sanctorum from which group the winners are finally chosen. Last fall the fortunates were Ghandi as first and Felix the Cat as second prize winners.

The decorations and lighting effects produce a bewitching atmosphere where frolic and fun exist for five or six carefree, happy hours. The big Gym. is the centre of the fun. The coloured flood lights shining through delicately arranged and richly tinted hangings create a Utopian effect and the picturesquely costumed folk dance to the harmonious strains of Stanley St. John's famed orchestra. The couples emerging from this scene of pleasure, wander through dimly lighted corridors to participate in the dancing also going on in the Music Room, Reading Room, and East Common Room. For sitting out the rendezvous sought could be in one of: the West Common Room, around the Swimming Pool or the Debates Room, all made most comfortable and suitably lighted for the purpose. At brief intervals between dances one hears the various college yells delivered from lusty throats, Toike Yoik, Meds, Hya Yaka, Vic and U. C. drowning each other out. Punch and lemonade can be had from booths situated at convenient points.

Supper, served in the Great Hall in two sittings, often turns out to be one continuous riot of fun with all available space used. Here the masqueraders sit when possible, yet many squat on the floor holding coffee on one knee, sandwiches, cake and ice cream on the other and all the while eyeing the surrounding crowd. Refreshments over, away once more to trip the fantastic toe, under subdued lights, urged on by subtle, catchy, pulsating music. Life at this moment presents its *carefree* side, and pleasurable impressions are made which linger vividly in one's thoughts throughout the ensuing years.

The Dental Camera Club

The inaugural meeting of the Dental Camera Club took place on December 9, 1931, at 7.30 p.m. in lecture room "B." It was well attended and the fervor displayed by the self-acclaimed new members was highly contagious and characteristic of all new and hopeful enterprises. In order to preserve the informal character of the undertaking and still have a definite and efficient organization the number of club officers were limited to those of President and Secretary. We were quite fortunate in nominating Dr. Richardson as President and Miss B. Gee as Secretary.

For the first few meetings membership was limited to members of the Faculty and undergraduates who manifested a genuine interest in photography, who possessed a camera, and who were willing to take an active part to ensure the success of the club as an enterprise. As a series of lectures on photography and allied subjects was outlined for the benefit of club members which would prove of considerable interest and educational value to outsiders, we were pressed with demands from persons who desired to attend the lectures and still remain as non-active members. We therefore extended a cordial welcome to anyone desirous of attending the lectures, and the response to such an invitation was most encouraging.

The keen interest displayed by every member added such an incentive to the study of photography that the Club is firmly established on a solid basis and the number of enthusiastic members is increasing rapidly.

But, how can a dental student benefit from such an organization, except from the point of view of pastime and hobby, you may say? What useful purpose does it serve?

We can assure you that at the inception of this club all of these factors and conditions were considered, and that we were not proceeding in a blind manner; instead, we pondered at length on the advisability and value of the project and especially its value to the dental student. As the modern dentist has a complex and difficult world to meet and that to adapt himself in it, and especially to make a little progress in it, requires a vast amount of training of a high type, we decided that photography could help a lot in this training. Thus far I have heard no one ascribing his greatness or success in life to his enthusiastic efforts as an amateur photographer and the idea may make some persons smile while others will think it preposterous. Yet on careful analysis we shall find that photography as a hobby contains within itself untold possibilities to build and develop character.

To prepare for eminence and leadership even in a local and limited

way, something more is required than the training as given in schools or colleges, as this something is to be acquired by the individual himself. The purpose of education is not to file away knowledge, but to awaken interests, numerous, widespread, far reaching. All of these interests and related facts are treasured unconsciously in our minds, and the readiness with which we respond to situations depends upon how many associations we have formed from which we can draw when they are needed.

Of no less value than mind training is the training of the hand. The human hand had as much share in the building of civilization as the human brain. However, it is an instrument that must be trained, and this training should occupy a great deal of our time as in the profession of dentistry a skilled hand is an absolute requisite. From the beginning to the end of photography there is a number and a diversity of manual processes for its training that no other hobby can boast of. The greatest training of all, and the one in which photography so happily excels, is the training of the hand and brain to act together. A good brain alone is an imprisoned and powerless giant. A good hand alone is a dumb slave, clever but ineffectual, skilful but stupid. Together they constitute a team to whose accomplishment there is no limit, the team that will one day elevate mankind to the level of the stars.

Photography in the hands of an earnest person who can receive the guidance and help afforded by a camera club membership, is an opportunity for training and education when understood in the right sense. It trains the hand and brain; it gives breadth along with specialization; it is an introduction to both art and science.

Some persons are apt to forget that there is cultural value in every bit of technical training, and that photography with all its psychological and scientific and artistic value is the one medium for these attainments under the most pleasant form: that of play.

It is no wonder that an organization whose avowed ideals are those just enunciated has made such progress. The members who delivered the various lectures always had these views in mind, and each and everyone is to be congratulated for the fine and inspiring presentation of these lectures.

The next year promises much for the Club and its expansion, as measures are being already taken to ensure a bigger, better and more active year.

The Faculty is to be thanked for the wonderful co-operation they have given us by making possible the use of the dark rooms and the

lecture rooms and helping in every conceivable manner. It is to be congratulated for the moral support and keen insight it has manifested which made possible the formation of the club. We express our gratitude to visiting lecturers, and to all those who contributed to the success of the enterprise.

“Long Live the Dental Camera Club.”

—LOUIS J. CÔTÉ-'32.

The Royal Dental Society

Thirty-nine years have passed since the Royal Dental Society came into being. Although the achievement of the Society during this comparatively short period might be envied by any educational institution, no attempt, however, has been made in any previous year to record the exact program of the meetings—making it difficult to understand what the organization is trying to accomplish.

It is therefore with great pride that we present the program of our meeting on March 25th, which was most successful. In so doing we take the opportunity of acknowledging our indebtedness to those students who offered their services liberally to attain our purpose. We also owe to Dr. E. Guest, our principal speaker for the evening the most profound respect for his address wherein he brought to light many aspects of intellectual curiosity, whereby the Society may become the most potent factor in moulding the dental student's character.

PROGRAM

1. O, Canada! TREVOR LEHMAN (Piano)
J. E. LITTLE (violin)
2. Opening remarks by Chairman J. B. MILNE (*President*)
3. Vocal Solo H. AUSTIN
4. Speech by Dr. EDMUND GUEST
5. Violin Solo J. E. LITTLE
6. Pianoforte Solo TREVOR LEHMAN
7. Vote of Thanks D. E. BROTMAN (*Secretary*)
8. Election returns S. HOPKINS
9. Yells—Dentistry
University of Toronto
10. Dancing in Main Hall

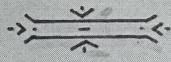
This intellectual society has found little place in the activities of the student body in the past few years but we hope that through the co-operation of the students we will be able to instill a keener sense of appreciation of music, an open and free mind for thought and discussion and a means for expression which makes for that "rounded" character commonly attached to an individual in the professional ranks.

In the words of a contemporary poet:

"There's charm in delivery, a magical art
That thrills like a kiss from the lips of the heart.
'Tis the glance, the expression, the well chosen word
By whose magic the depths of the spirit are stirred.
The lip's soft persuasion, its musical tones
Oh! Such were the charms of those eloquent ones."



C.J. Orton
3rd Year



*Photograph by
Post Studio*



F.A. Wylie
5th Year



W.L. Wood
2nd Year



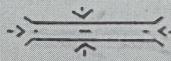
"32 CLASS" "PRESIDENTS"



S.A. E. Merritt
4th Year



J.B. Mine
1st Year





PERMANENT EXECUTIVE 3T2

Top—S. J. Hopkins; B. Milne. *Centre*—H. A. Thompson.
Bottom—L. Wood; R. A. Wylie.

Their Several Ways

By DON BLACK, 3T2

For obvious reasons I shall tell this tale in the third person.

Harvest time it was; and even John Dresden's love seemed to have reached its fruition of despairing delight as in the moonlight he wandered down the long clay road with Olga. Down the uneven newly-graded pioneer highway beset on either side with burned bush and poplars and newly sprung willows which gave way at times to fields with stooks of russet brown, he went. The air crisply cool served but to tang his blood to keen appreciation of the gossamer beauty pouring in upon him. His soul disdainful of the deep hurt which it had just suffered, leaped regardless to the future so that his arm stole more closely round the figure by his side. For it is at such times, when catastrophe is in the air, that hope is highest.

Communal thought. Olga by his side hesitated in her step as half-turning she anxiously searched his face for signs of the tumult she felt within her, thereby throwing her own features into bas-relief. The next instant she came to a hapless stop—a slender, wild, luxurious figure in the moonlight. She gazed at him and he at her. The bonds of night drew in upon them; their earthly environment fell away, and they were alone in a splendid infinity tangible to each other in body but intangible in soul.

His arms encompassed her as a melodious note heard afar softly casts its spell upon the ear to hold the listener spellbound—a solitary strain of the golden to-morrow. They lingered round her, then swept her into a fierce embrace. To his arms so strongly possessive her body yielded; and simultaneously the night was pregnant with tumultuous thought. Then the fire of his embrace slackened as if in response to the unspoken inevitable answer which each knew. Reluctantly Olga released herself to the awareness of the autumn night; and Dresden saw the moonlight falling on the white-washed clay of the log shanty nearby.

A decade later a large blue motor crept joltingly down the same clay road while heat hung heavy in the air and golden grain stood maturing in the fields. It had for occupants a dark haired man with disillusioned eyes and his companion a beautiful creation, who had never known illusions. At each turn of the road a lambent flame stole into the disillusioned eyes then died with a flicker of interrogation. The woman's eyes looked on the changing scene of fields, groves of spruce, clumps of willow, and fields of grain. Finally the man spoke:

"It was in this part that she lived and expected to live. All this—the fields, the trees, the birds at night, the sky in storm—was the very essence of life to her."

"Too crude. Too almost savage," the woman replied.

"I wonder. After all I have often thought that she had a much bigger conception of things than I realized. It takes a person of depth to appreciate the restless fury of the blizzard and the lonely howl of wolves in the hills."

"Depth? Childishness you mean. There won't be much cleverness evident when you see her now. The trouble is that you have framed a picture of the past forgetting that pictures may change. What a shock you'll get! Then maybe you'll be sensible and appreciate beauty around you."

"Yes. I admit you are attractive Claire. I have often told you so, haven't I? You are attractive—I'll tell you so again; but Olga was beautiful and so eager for life. Why she had a regular verve for living. To her the cool western air was like a breath from heaven. She loved the thought of her man working in the fields and the sight of drenching sweat upon his brow. She understood the enjoyment to be derived from perfect relaxation after a day of toil. She looked upon child-bearing as a precious privilege. Ah! there are too many sophisticates that count themselves very wise in avoiding the burdens of parenthood; but she could take life as it came day by day, ever approaching closer to the common garment of us all, oblivion, with a sense of the utmost satisfaction."

"Well for C——sake, if she was so wonderful, why didn't you marry her?"

"Why how could I be sure she was right? To me there always seems to be a greater hidden depth to every happiness. And I must know that depth. So seeking, I lose all. But here we are at last. Try to be nice, will you?"

(From here the remainder of the story is told in the first person by Dresden.)

The unpainted board door of the shack fell open, revealing woman in her primal femininity. Scarcely a line was graven on her weather-beaten face. She did not seem to have aged in any definite manner, yet she gave the impression of a flower whose petals no longer search in splendid fragrance for the sun. A transient flash of recognition and delight was perceptible in her eyes. The next instant complacent motherhood held out her hand in greeting.

"Well, John, you haven't changed much—a little older, perhaps. And this is your wife? Yes?—No. Well, I'm certainly glad to know any friend of John's. Won't you come in?"

"Why yes, Olga, we will—for a few minutes anyway. We're just passing through."

We entered a white-washed room with several children in it, and sat upon a rude bench.

"I see that you are following out the life you dreamed of, Olga."

"Yes, life has been good to me."

"And you are happy?"

"Terribly so.—And you?"

"Still restless. Still seeking—I know not what."

"But you will settle down now?"

"No. Claire is restless like myself only somewhat different again. She has much of my temperament, a dash of yours, and a large percentage of her own. She is a diamond, if you understand what I mean."

"I am afraid I don't. You remember"—Her tongue hesitated on the word—"I never did completely understand you."

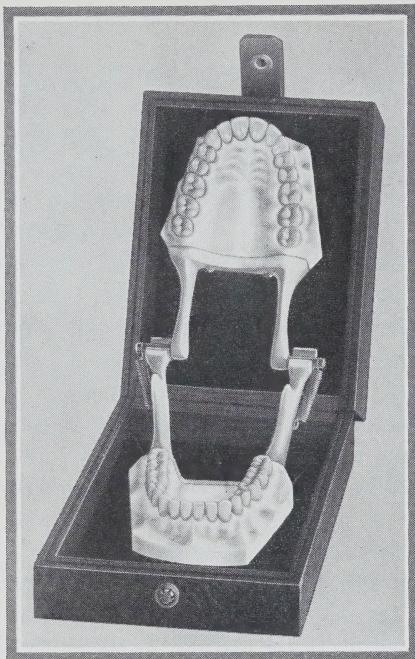
"That's true. Nor I you. What a pity!"

"Pity?"

"Yes. I think we could have been happy."

"I do not think so John, I always lived life in the present! but you, I think, always lived it in the future. Could you be happy in this? Would you be content to spend your nights resting on that bare home-made bed with its crude mattress of hay? You know you wouldn't. Or even if it were a bed with carved and inlaid woodwork and a mattress of softest down? Again no. But I am very happy with things as they are. I love those poppies which are growing outside. So do you. But you want to know what makes them beautiful. I am content to enjoy their beauty—but here comes my husband. Won't you say?—Well, then good-bye."

I clasped her hand, then turned and, pondering, left her.



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